Morning Oregonian.

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GENERAL NEWS.

[illegible] Losses for October the Largest Ever Known.

[illegible] SNOW STORM PASSES OVER NEW YORK STATE.

[illegible] Adelina Patti in New York—Arrest Made in Connection with the Newark Bank Defalcation, etc., etc., etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

[illegible] Nov. 4.—The October fire record shows [illegible] the country, from which the [illegible] less than $10,000 each, ranking [illegible] the minimum to a maximum of [illegible] being the reasonable estimate of [illegible] Fourth avenue fire in this city. The [illegible] by these 183 fires foots up $7,250,000, [illegible] loss of $3,350,000 to $3,500,000. Al[illegible] for losses by fires at which less [illegible] sustained, gives a total of $8,200,[illegible] wastage by fire in October, [illegible] anything reported in any October [illegible] of 1871 in Chicago. Few of our [illegible] underwriters will hesitate to ad[illegible] number and costliness the fires of [illegible] during the past four months, have [illegible], and that not many companies [illegible] ahead on the year's transac[illegible] of them will show a loss at the [illegible]

Wendell Phillips.

[illegible] Nov. 4.—Treasurer Egan of the land [illegible] telegraphed here: "Will Wendell [illegible] to advocate 'no rent' dur[illegible] of constitutional liberties. The [illegible] expenses." Phillips in reply [illegible] leads the van in the struggle [illegible] freedom. Let Ireland only [illegible] patience, keeping ever [illegible] peaceful agitation, and her [illegible] with an unbroken front let her [illegible] the central point. Rent, honest [illegible] after the tenant has lived [illegible], intellectual, personal and [illegible] home to-day, certainly [illegible] government is prison and [illegible] would I do my part, how [illegible] in the honors of such a strug[illegible] obliges me to give up [illegible] I can only bid you god-speed and [illegible] complete success."

[illegible] Memorial Hospital.

[illegible] of the committee on [illegible] national Garfield memorial [illegible] following from Mrs. Garfield:

[illegible] Mentor, Ohio, Oct. 21, 188-.

[illegible] Dear Sir: Your letter of Oct. [illegible] of the memorial [illegible] is duly received. I regard the [illegible] the memory of Gen. [illegible] those engaged in it and the [illegible] accomplishment in a most [illegible] pleasure to contribute [illegible]

LUCRETIA GARFIELD.

[illegible] Patti Arrived.

[illegible] Adelina Patti arrived to-day. [illegible] the bay by a large com[illegible] an address in French she re[illegible] was delighted once more to [illegible] of which she claimed to be [illegible] not sing in the opera under the [illegible] being bound to Gye for [illegible] American managers whose of[illegible] distressing stories of the [illegible] disaster and trouble if [illegible] her tour.

[illegible]

[illegible] The Union Pacific has given [illegible] agreement with the Pacific [illegible]. It is reported that the [illegible] companies are willing to form a [illegible] Pacific mail upon terms accep[illegible] the steamship company, and [illegible] the Pacific mail steamships [illegible]. It is probable a satisfacto[illegible] within a short time.

[illegible]

[illegible] The attention of Gov. Fos[illegible] special from Wash[illegible] as to the purported talk [illegible] president, he said the writer [illegible] wholly for the facts. [illegible] with any one, and has [illegible] purposes, beyond having [illegible] presidential disease was [illegible] thoroughly cured."

[illegible] Philadelphia.

[illegible] President Arthur and Secre[illegible] arrived at Philadelphia [illegible] interview with the president.

[illegible] Callers.

[illegible] The president received a large [illegible] Fifth Avenue hotel to-day, [illegible] treasury to-day and then re[illegible] hotel, remaining with [illegible] an hour.

[illegible] Foster.

[illegible] no reason to doubt that [illegible] simply to arrange private [illegible] personal attention and having [illegible] politics. Since his acces[illegible] has maintained abso[illegible] to politics quarrels in [illegible] of his friends doubt [illegible] a policy of neutrality.

[illegible] Water Supply.

[illegible] especially as it has [illegible]. All danger of water [illegible] cities is now dis[illegible] prophecies a cold [illegible]

[illegible] the Storm.

[illegible] raged all day in St. Law[illegible] deep in the northern [illegible] occurred along [illegible] are covered with eight [illegible] that in northeastern [illegible] in New England.

[illegible] Amendments.

[illegible] the commission [illegible] political [illegible] modifying the after [illegible] complaints on the sub[illegible]

[illegible] Minister.

[illegible] Hon. Lionel Sackville [illegible] to this country from England [illegible] by citizens. In his [illegible] referred to English [illegible] loss of a president, [illegible] assuring him that he [illegible] endeavors to maintain the [illegible] between the two [illegible]

[illegible] Martial.

[illegible] the Flipper court mar[illegible] it would not be [illegible] charges pre[illegible] court a September [illegible]. Flipper could get [illegible] Baker, defendant's [illegible] whether the same court [illegible] of charges should it be de[illegible] which the judge advocate [illegible] such agreement, but all [illegible] court would be asked to [illegible]. To give the defendant [illegible] course court adjourned till [illegible]

[illegible] Business.

[illegible] rapid increase of business [illegible] is marvellous. For the fis[illegible] mail matter de[illegible] for the local [illegible] pounds and [illegible]

[illegible] Arrest.

[illegible] Monkbank, a well [illegible] and former correspond[illegible] bank, was arrested last [illegible] defaulter to the bank in [illegible] within the last three years. [illegible] about two years ago and [illegible] up. He has not yet [illegible] custody of the U. S. marshal.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mechanics' bank of Newark [illegible] against $100,000 in the [illegible] manufacturer, said to be [illegible] and James Nugent, now [illegible] Baldwin.

[illegible] from St. Louis.

[illegible] The Wabash will run a fast [illegible] beginning Monday, leaving here [illegible] New York at 6:30 the next [illegible] and 40 minutes. The train [illegible]

[illegible] Report.

[illegible] Information from high au[illegible] to-night from Washington [illegible] Tilley of this city has been of[illegible] the position of postmaster[illegible]

[illegible] Notes from Chicago.

[illegible] The Southwestern Rate Associ[illegible] reorganized to-day. [illegible] Michigan sufferers to-day by local [illegible] The Grand opera house was [illegible]

[illegible] Reception.

[illegible] The Steuben family, guests of [illegible] fair, accompanied by the city [illegible] university at Cambridge, and [illegible] visitors were later received at the [illegible] Long and staff.

[illegible] Foreign Callers.

[illegible] The French national guests [illegible] from Boston. The German guests [illegible] of Baron Steuben next week.

[illegible] Sad Case.

[illegible] Mattie Poel, 40 years old, and [illegible] committed suicide by taking poison [illegible] young man with whom she worked [illegible] for whom she had conceived [illegible] marry her.

[illegible] Himself Useful.

[illegible] The crew of the steamer Key [illegible] Fort Buford, but a dozen Indians and [illegible] set to work to unload the boat, [illegible] and carried out the pro[illegible]

[illegible] Suppressed.

[illegible] The Hedjaiser, a native military [illegible] suppressed for publication of viru[illegible]

[illegible] Canadians, says the Milwaukee Sen[illegible] discovered that Churchill on Hudson's [illegible] hundred miles nearer Liverpool [illegible] New York, and propose to tap the [illegible] railroad by another running to that [illegible] more than a thousand miles [illegible] grain country than New [illegible] proves practicable a city of [illegible] will soon be seen in what has gen[illegible] as an Arctic region of Amer[illegible]

WASHINGTON CITY.

Great Extravagance in Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Much complaint has been made of late of the part of certain parties that the sums allowed under the arrearages of pensions bill were growing to enormous proportions, entirely beyond what was contemplated by the framers and advocates of the law. In short there seems to be a disposition to blame the pension office for the accruing of enormous sums under a bill which provided for the payment of these sums. The deficiency this year will amount to about $20,000,000, and people interested are astounded at the growth of claims and the great expense that is being entailed upon the government. Col. Dudley, commissioner of pensions, says that not only ought this deficiency to have been expected, but that the expense will show a large increase before it begins to decrease again. The regular annual pension roll amounts this year to $30,000,000. There will be 40,000 claims adjudicated and settled this year. As each thousand claims averages about $1,000,000, the amount of arrearages since the war added to the amount allowed for this year, it will cost $40,000,000 to settle these claims. Thus there will be a demand for $70,000,000 this year. As the appropriation only amounts to $50,000,000, the deficiency of $20,000,000 is easily explained. There are now upon the rolls and pending adjudication over 100,000 claims filed prior to June 30, 1880, the date fixed by law for the filing of claims for arrears. It is calculated that at least 50,000 of these will be adjudicated and settled next year. It will be necessary to add to this year's appropriations, from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. Consequently, Commissioner Dudley will ask next year for an appropriation of $100,000,000 for pension purposes. It is thought that about $50,000,000 will have to be added each year until these arrearages are cleared up, and the annual amount may then be expected to shrink. It is thought now that but for the arrears paid each pensioner the annual pension roll would not exceed $45,000,000. The accumulated cases really amount to about $350,000, but it is thought that not more than $100,000 will stand adjudication, hence the commissioner favors the bill appropriating an increase of the clerical force and expedition in adjudication. The yearly increase must continue until the arrearages are settled, and then the annual pension roll may be expected to fix itself at about $40,000,000.

A Modest Request.

The commissioner of pensions recommends that congress be asked to appropriate $100,000,000 for disbursement by his office the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, in payment of annual and accrued pensions, and also that the immediate deficiency appropriation of $20,000,000 be requested for the purpose of paying all arrears of pensions to claimants whose cases have been or may be favorably adjudicated during the current fiscal year. The commissioner estimates 40,000 pension claims be allowed this year, and that with a further increase in the clerical force in the bureau as many as 60,000 may be disposed of next year. Fully two-thirds of the pending claims carry arrears of pensions amounting to nearly $1500 for each claimant, and the commissioner believes the interest of the country will be promoted by paying off the arrears as rapidly as possible, even at the cost of bringing up the total pension disbursements to seventy millions this year and a hundred millions next, in order to reduce the annual charge upon the treasury more speedily thereafter. It is estimated the aggregate annual value of United States pensions at the close of the current year will be about thirty-three million dollars, and the total pension roll, excluding first payments in arrears, will never exceed forty million dollars.

The Panama Letter.

Herald's Washington special: The recent letter by Secretary Blaine on the Panama canal and discussion incident to it, suggests a retrospect which reveals some interesting facts. The question of international canal and reiteration of the Monroe doctrine was first acted upon in a resolution passed by the house of representatives March 3, 1831. The resolution which appointed a select committee for consideration of the subject was brought forward by Floyd King of Louisiana, and was passed the 16th of December, 1879. King as chairman of the committee then prepared a report and resolution reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, which goes further than the letter of Blaine in asserting that whatever the nationality of corporators of the canal or the source of their capital, the interest of the United States and their rights to possess and construct said canal or other artificial communications, will be asserted and maintained, whenever in their opinion it shall become necessary. King's action in this matter sketched the mercantile significance of the canal and the interest of England in controlling it as a key to the commerce of the western world which, if held by her, would give her power to lay the commerce of the world under tribute. That Beaconsfield at that time had conceived the idea of seizing the point as a supplementary move to the Suez canal, cannot be doubted. Blaine's statement of the case omits another feature discussed at the time as a necessary factor in the political relations between this country and the states of Colombia. This is the possibility of a railroad through the isthmus connecting North and South America.

Another Bond Story.

WASHINGTON Nov. 4.—An ex-U. S. senator who has access to special sources of information on the subject of confederate property told a Washington correspondent yesterday that confederate coupons maturing July 1, 1865, with bonds attached are specially sought after nowadays by a combination of English capitalists, who are acting under instructions of Judah P. Benjamin. Interest on these bonds was paid by the confederate government from funds alleged to be in the Bank of England on Jan. 1, 1865. The confederate government went to pieces in April, 1865, and July coupons when due were not presented for payment, and now the Judah P. Benjamin combination of operators have made arrangements for the payment of full face value of coupons from funds on deposit, hence the demand for this class of bonds which has arisen recently. Speculators have even gone to the extent of making a bid for funds of the class specified now in the U. S. treasury.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON Nov. 4.—The president directs the pension agency at St. Louis to be removed the 1st of January to Topeka, Kansas.

The treasurer has purchased 400,000 ounces of fine silver for Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco mints.

Rear Admiral Rodgers will be retired Nov. 15th. It is understood Capt. Francis M. Ramsey is selected for superintendent of the naval academy. By the retirement of Admiral Rodgers, Commodore George H. Cooper will be promoted. Rear Admiral John C. Howell will be retired Nov. 24th, when Commodore John C. Beaumont will be advanced.

Report of the pension bureau shows that on 30th June there were 268,830 pensioners; net increase during year, 18,02 . Aggregate annual value of all pensions, $26,760,857. The annual disbursements of the office, however, largely exceed this sum. For instance, the total amount paid for pensions during the year, exclusive of certain arrears in claims allowed prior to Jan. 25, 1879, was $4,972,314—the difference being arrears of pensions.

ACCIDENTS.

The Davenport Disaster.

ROCK ISLAND, Nov. 4.—In the Gilchrist inquiry to-day, Dana Torrence, pilot and captain, said the boat had passed through the bridge all right, but stopped when about 800 feet above. He asked through the speaking tube what the matter was, but he got no reply he could understand, though he heard "all right" in half a minute. He headed the boat for the Rock Island shore to get out of the current, but the boat was carried down upon the bridge. He could not desert his boat as he had to work to get through the bridge and he whistled for the draw to open. He only quit the pilot house when the boat was about to strike, and was told by the mate to jump on the barge. Several others calling for help were saved directly afterward. He knew nothing of any drinking or any whisky on board, and the machinery worked admirably up to the time it was disabled by breaking the cam rod.

James A. Hines, mate, testified that when the cam broke he passed through the cabin warning everybody to get on a barge, and assisted three or four before and after the collision.

Steamboat Crushed at Keokuk.

KEOKUK, Nov. 4.—The most horrible accident in the annals of the city occurred here this evening about 7 o'clock. The steamer War Eagle going south ran against a span of the Keokuk and Hamilton bridge, breaking into fragments. The boat was completely demolished. Eight persons are known to be drowned.

Railroad Accident.

CHESTER, Nov. 4.—Wm. Forwood and John Quigley, residents of Brandywine, Delaware, were killed at a railroad crossing, and a span of horses killed and wagon demolished.

CANADA.

Left for England.

OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—The governor general has started for England.

LITERARY NOTES.

Blackwood & Sons have in press the "Autobiography of Sir Archibald Alison," containing reminiscences of Sir Walter Scott, Jeffrey, Cockburn, Christopher North, Lockhart, Campbell, Southey and others.

The English life of President Garfield "From Log Cabin to White House," has reached a third edition, which includes a chapter on his tragic death. An edition of this work in Dutch will appear shortly in Amsterdam.

Mr. Justin McCarthy has written a small historical work called "The Epoch of Reform," which refers the beginnings of the present Irish movement to the twenty years between 1830 and 1850. It will be ready some time in November.

Professor Moses Coit Tyler will contribute to "The Centennial History of the American Episcopal Church," a work which is being prepared under the direction of Bishop Perry, of Iowa, for publication next season by James R. Osgood & Co.

The December number of the *Century Magazine* will be devoted chiefly to memorials of President Garfield, which have been in preparation for several weeks, and of its late editor, Dr. Holland whose last work for the magazine was an editorial tribute to the murdered president. An engraving by Cole of Wyatt Eaton's portrait of Dr. Holland will be used as a frontispiece. Edward Eggleston will contribute an article upon Dr. Holland, and H. H., a poem suggested by the last words of Dr. Holland's editorial mentioned above. There will also be a portrait of President Garfield, engraved by Cole, and another of the president at sixteen. The biographical sketch is by Mr. E. V. Smalley, and Dr. Bliss will contribute an article on the long struggle in the sick room. The last manuscript accepted by Dr. Holland for the magazine was a poem on the president's death, which will appear in the same number.

The publishing house of Harper is quite a family affair, and in the establishment there are fathers, sons and grandsons. None of the family can be admitted to the firm unless they have become practical printers, and each one has his specialty in the office work. The Harpers are all blondes and all look alike.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Ladies' Land League Still Meets in Dublin.

NO HOLD OBTAINED BY THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST THEM.

Miss Parnell Keeps the Organization Lively in Spite of all Opposition—Hugh Law Appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, etc., etc., etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

LONDON, Nov. .—There is some reason to believe the Irish government had information of serious designs by selection of extremists to provoke risings throughout the country before the progress of the land act has had time to create a better feeling among the people. The government, however, is well prepared to meet any emergency.

The Ladies' League still Lively.

DUBLIN, Nov. 3.—Dublin Castle is at its wits' end regarding the ladies' land league. The branches all over the country are being suppressed and yet the law officers here can find no grounds on which to deal with the central executive, which met again this afternoon quite openly in the old offices of the league. Miss Parnell presided and among those present was Miss Helen Taylor, a member of the London school board, who came over to throw in her lot with Miss Parnell and her assistants. Miss Taylor said that every Englishman and Englishwoman who had the smallest respect for constitutional liberty was morally bound to enter the strongest protest against the laws which were now disgracing England in Ireland. To those who were born in Ireland the name of Englishman must be just ground for hatred and contempt. She could assure them that there were thousands of people in England, and that there would before long be millions who would make their voices heard unanswerably in protest against its iniquities. She hoped that punishment would soon fall on those who were opposing Ireland. She did not now speak of political oppression, but of the state of things in which young girls, old women and blind boys were put to death by the bayonet thrusts of the police, without a shadow of excuse. There was not power enough in England to put individuals into prison for denouncing Gladstone as a wicked, unscrupulous and cruel man. Miss Taylor had the honor of being appointed a member of Miss Parnell's organization, the Political Prisoners' Aid Society, which devotes itself to the care of families of prisoners arrested for political reasons under the coercion act and which caters for the prisoners themselves. A good deal of jubilation exists in league quarters at the result of the municipal election in the great Irish counties of England on Tuesday.

Items from Ireland.

DUBLIN, Nov. 4.—The police of Limerick are furnished with revolvers in the place of batons.

Attorney-General Hugh Law has been appointed to succeed O'Hagan as lord chancellor of Ireland. William M. Johnson, member of parliament for Mallow and solicitor-general for Ireland, will succeed Law. Patrick Egan will contest Mallow against Johnson whose appointment to the attorney-generalship makes necessary a fresh election.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Archbishop O'Rourke of Cashel, replying to an address of the Bray land league, advised tenants to tender fair rent and if refused the fault would not be theirs. It would show that the Irish can for their country's sake, endure insults and injuries. He declared the government had established a reign of terror.

When the Kilkenny club met at Kilteen cove yesterday, a party of farmers assembled and told the hunting party that they would not allow them to pursue their sport over their farms. Many gentlemen left the field and the hounds were taken back to their kennels.

The sub-commission of the land court at Belfast has given judgment in cases of fifteen tenants on the estate of Archdeacon Crawford, in all except one case reducing rent. One rent of £122 was reduced to £99, another of £71 to £48 and another of £69 to £52.

Cantwell, honorary secretary, and Kenny, treasurer, and Castle, commissioner of County Kilkenny land league, who evaded arrest a week ago, returned home giving the police notice and were arrested and taken to Naas jail.

DUBLIN, Nov. 4.—At the Belfast land court four additional decisions were rendered to-day, reducing rent rate in each case about 28 per cent. It being market day there was a large attendance of farmers, who received the announcement of decisions with great delight.

Lord Waterford's tenantry having paid full rents and promised not to prevent hunting, sport was recommenced to-day and there were large musters.

The resignation of John W. Foster, minister to Russia, was accepted by Secretary Blaine in the name of the president.

Judge Advocate Gen. Swaim in his annual report invites attention to defects and omissions in the articles of war.

President Arthur designates November 24th as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer.

Two additional arrests were made in connection with the murder of Doherty at Carrigan.

It is reported a serious collision has taken place between the police and the people at Ogonnelloe, County Clare, in consequence of the sheriff making seizures for rent. Several persons were injured on both sides.

No Free Speech There.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The police of Blackburn threatened lessee Hall with loss of his license if he permitted a land league meeting at which Miss Anna Parnell was to speak.

Coming Home.

Foster, chief secretary of Ireland, comes to London for the approaching cabinet council.

Actuated only by Politics.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The *National Zeitung* states that Bismarck recently entertained prominent Jewish manufacturers at Varzin, at which time the prince declared he decidedly approved Judenhetze and he would never entertain a proposal to curtail the constitutional rights of Jews. He was, he said, naturally inclined to the criticism of the opposition, but he made no distinction between his Christian and his Jewish opponents in replying to addresses and telegrams. He was merely actuated by politics.

Spain Favorably Inclined.

Herald's Madrid special: Many Madrid papers comment favorably on the speech of Minister Hamlin in Boston and express hope that the reform policy of the Madrid government, both in the peninsula and Cuban tariffs will induce the American government to facilitate trade between Cuba and the United States by some counter reduction in flag and tariff duties of America. Sagasta and his finance and colonial ministers are very well disposed to meet America half way.

Political Prisoners to be Released.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—The government has decided to release all political prisoners.

Injured in a Gale.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Norwegian bark Terzo from Antwerp for Philadelphia, had its captain killed and six men seriously injured during a gale.

Probably Perished.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—It is feared a great calamity has overtaken six fishing boats with 119 men on board. They went out to sea from Boulogne-sur-mer forty several days ago and it is believed they perished in the terrible storm of Oct. 14th.

Vexation of the Pope.

ROME, Nov. 4.—At secret consistory Monday the Pope spoke with unwonted violence and strongly blamed Emperor Francis Joseph for receiving King Humbert. He said something must be done to shake off the yoke from the church.

Sick Cardinals.

Cardinal Borsonco is better; Cardinal Panel, however, is very ill.

Meeting Prohibited.

Government has prohibited the meeting of republicans and anti-clericals to commemorate the anniversary of the battle of Mentana.

Nihilist Threats.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 4.—Nihilists threaten to prevent the czar's coronation unless he grants them specified concessions.

Wants an Explanation.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—France has asked an explanation of the arrest in Russia of three Frenchmen.

Damage by Floods.

VIENNA, Nov. 4.—Floods cause enormous damage in Austria.

European Commercial Treaty.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Conferences between the English and French have terminated. It is semi-officially stated many delicate questions were discussed in a most conciliatory spirit. Points on which no agreement has been reached will be settled through ordinary diplomatic channels. The cordiality of commissioners of both countries encourages the belief a definitive agreement will soon be concluded.

The Franco-Italian treaty of commerce has been signed. It is stated the king and queen of Spain will visit Vienna in January.

French Exultation.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—French papers express great satisfaction with the result in the Alsace-Lorraine elections for the German Reichstag. In the last Reichstag the autonomist or moderate party had several seats, now all are won by protesters. Schlestadt is the only constituency where the contest was at all close. Elsewhere official candidates are in miserable minorities.

A Tranquil at Tripoli.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A semi-official telegram from Constantinople says ambassadors have been informed that in consequence of the tranquility of part of Tripoli it is intended to recall part of the troops and supersede the governor.

To Occupy Tunis.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—It is stated that an army of 25,000 French volunteers will be formed for the purpose of occupying Tunis. Each volunteer will receive 1000 francs, half to be paid on engagement and half at the close of the term of service of five years. Twenty-five hectares of land in Algeria will be allotted each volunteer.

Trouble in Arabia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.—Much anxiety prevails about Arabia. Rumors are current that the shereef of Mecca has declared himself khalif and liberated Midhat Pasha. It appears sure, however, that certain tribes in the vicinity of Mecca have revolted. The shereef is suspected of connivance at the movement. The Turkish commander was instructed to arrest him if necessary.

Will Punish the Rebels.

A naval expedition is preparing to chastise the rebellious tribes of southern Arabia.

Russians will Occupy Merv.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.—It is stated that the Russians will shortly occupy Merv. Chief Tekke has arrived in Merv to negotiate on behalf of Russia for submission of all Turcomans.

Slave Pa'l Cherry Tooth Paste.

An aromatic combination for the preservation of the Teeth and Gums. It is far superior to any preparation of its kind in the market. In large, handsome opal pots, price 50 cents. For sale by Woodard, Clarke & Co., Portland, Oregon.

THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The argument on the motion to set aside criminal information in the star route cases was resumed this morning. Geo. Bliss addressed the court on behalf of the government. He gave the reasons for seeking to file information as follows: The grand jury had been adjourned till the 3d of October, and what we regarded as the most important and effective overt acts in pursuance of this conspiracy had taken place on the 1st of October, 1878. It was open to claim therefore that under the three years statute of limitations, unless proceedings were commenced in court before the 1st of October, 1881, they would be barred under the statute. We were placed in a condition that if we did not file or seek to file information we felt that we should not have done our duty to the government. We therefore adopted the proceeding by information, subject of course to a motion to set aside. I think we may claim to be here without being exposed to denunciations which we heard yesterday of having made an attack upon the people and having undertaken to violate their dearest rights—Brady having substituted himself in place of the people. We have no desire under ordinary circumstances, to proceed outside of general practice in criminal cases. We have no desire to avoid the grand jury and we think we might just as well charge that the other side is seeking to avoid a petit jury as that they should charge that we are seeking to avoid the grand jury. We have no desire to do it, except where we can show cause why it should be done. I agree as under ordinary circumstances and without good cause being shown, the proper and expedient way is to proceed before the grand jury.

Colonel Bliss cited various acts to show that the prosecution has a right to proceed by information in criminal cases, and it had been repeatedly recognized by congress by authorizing the original proceedings by indictment or information. The right to file information in some criminal cases being clear, both under the statutes of the United States and under decisions of the courts, the question remains whether the crime charged in this information is one coming within the class in which information is allowable. The only possible limitation to the right to file information is found in the fifth amendment of the constitution already quoted. The amendment prevents the filing of information for a capital or otherwise infamous crime. The offense charged in this information being clearly not capital, it only remains uncertain whether it is "infamous."

Bliss gave numerous citations of decisions as to what crimes are infamous and held there was no case holding conspiracy to defraud or conspiracy generally to be an infamous crime. We therefore say broadly that conspiracy to defraud has never been held by courts to be infamous crime, and that any passages in text books which seem to hold it are not intended to apply to conspiracies other than those which affect administration of justice or are based on misapprehension of cases cited. To sustain them, it follows, that a conspiracy such as is charged in the case in court, such as is charged in the case in court, should regard the question as doubtful, a safer and fairer way is to allow this case to proceed. All rights of accused to be protected and those of the government saved, if there is any contradiction a higher court will protect against enforcement of judgment. On the other hand, if there is an acquittal no injury will be done and defendants will obtain what they insist is their due. Section 5440 revised statutes declares that if two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States or defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties to any act effect the object of conspiracy, all parties to such conspiracy commit crime. The information certainly charges this crime against defendants, and it is submitted it charges such crime in a legal and proper form. The prosecution claimed the right to come here and ask for conviction on the ground that Brady being intrusted with discretion did not exercise it honestly and in good faith, and that he did not exercise it in the cause of the people and for the good of the government, and that he knew he did not.

Bliss, in conclusion, combatted the proposition submitted yesterday by counsel for defense.

It is authoritatively stated that the president seriously contemplates dismissing District Attorney Corkhill.

Acting Secretary French gives notice that until further orders the treasury department will redeem at par with accrued interest, $2,000,000 of extended 3½ each Wednesday.

Patent medicine venders and others are mutilating silver by stamping advertisements of their goods or their names on one side. This is a violation of law and the authorities are after the guilty ones.

Many interior postmasters are engaged in selling stamps in violation of law, to non-residents of their towns. The postoffice department has determined to break up this illegal traffic.

Colonel Ingersoll followed for the defense: "I first call attention to the question of probable cause, and in examination of this question I not only have a right but am of necessity to inquire into what is charged in the information itself, because the court will remember that the charges in the information were made part of the affidavits, and the affidavits, together with the information, are all evidence of all probable cause in this case. I do not examine the information for the purpose of demurring to it or for the purpose of moving to quash it, but simply for the purpose of showing how much it amounts to as evidence—what does it prove? what is there here charged against my client, Mr. Brown?" He took up in order the counts of the information, criticising and ridiculing them as he proceeded. His objection to the first count, it was left to the prosecution to say whether the acts charged relative to expediting the mail service were unnecessary. It was a question first to be decided by the postoffice department whether it was necessary to carry mails one or seven times per week, or two or three or five miles an hour. It was not for the pleaders to say it was necessary, they must set forth the circumstances, and it was for the court to say whether or not it was unnecessary or improper. It has been remarked that mails had been carried when the amount received by the United States was a mere bagatelle. Was that the only evidence of extravagance charged? Did the government carry mails for the purpose of making money, or did the people regard the carrying of mails as one of the instruments of civilization? His doctrine was that the people of the west had as much right to mail once a week as his friend (from New York (Bliss) had to four distributions per day. It was not sufficient for pleaders to say a thing was extravagant, they must set forth facts, in order that the court might judge as to whether it was extravagant or not. Ingersoll then proceeded to call the attention of the court to what he termed inconsistencies apparent upon the face of information, asserting it charged McDonough with conspiring to defraud himself; that it charged Brady and McDonough with conspiring, and then charged McDonough with paying his client Brown $12,000 for influencing Brady to conspire. Was it possible one conspirator would apply to an outsider to use his influence to get a conspirator conspire? Did not the knowledge of human nature show it to be impossible? Did not a knowledge of the transactions of these men, prove it to be absolutely absurd? If it should turn out to be true that McDonough paid Brown to influence Brady to conspire, that allegation would be evidence to any court on earth that Brady had not conspired. The time had passed if it had ever existed in this country, when a pleader could usurp the place of a court, when he could oust a jury, and the time would never come when in a case like this, a pleader could oust a grand jury.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

A Strange Murder Case.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 4.—The most extraordinary murder case ever tried in this state is now in progress at Arkadelphia. The defendants are Miss Sarah Stokes and Mrs. Elizabeth Shelton, who are charged with the murder of Miss Malinda Stevens. The tragedy occurred near Mineral Springs in Howard county, one day last April. Stokes and Stevens are prominent people, living on adjoining farms. Sarah Stokes is a young and exceedingly handsome girl of 17, who has a violent temper and is quick to resent a real or fancied insult. She cherished implacable hatred toward her enemies. Some time ago a sister of Miss Stevens made very derogatory remarks concerning Miss Stokes. This coming to the ears of the latter, she swore revenge in a terrible manner. It is said that the girls were rivals, and each wished to be considered the belle of the neighborhood. Miss Stokes mounted a horse, and, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Shelton, set out to find Miss Stevens, whom they heard was doing some shopping in the neighboring town. The two women reached the place after a short and rapid ride, but Miss Stevens had been warned they were searching for her and advised to keep out of the way and had acted on the suggestion. After visiting all the stores in the village without finding Miss Stevens, the women started to return. Presently the twain came by the dwelling of the Stevens, which stood near the roadside. The mother of Miss Stevens was standing in the yard, and Miss Stokes addressed a few passionate words to her. The conversation brought out Miss Malinda Stevens, 14 years old, a sister of Miss Stokes' enemy. The girls soon became involved in a bitter dispute. Miss Stokes denied the statements made by the elder Miss Stevens, and said they were malicious falsehoods, and the girl warmly defended her absent sister, at last, however, the taunts of Miss Stokes stung Miss Stevens to the quick and she started impulsively forward. As she approached the open gate Miss Stokes sprang from her horse and plunged a long keen bladed knife, which she had concealed in the bosom of her dress, into the neck of the advancing girl. Miss Stevens sank on the ground, blood gushing from the wound in torrents. She died in a few minutes. The inquest disclosed a rock tightly clasped in one of her hands. Miss Stokes and Mrs. Shelton were promptly arrested and have been out on bail pending trial. The verdict of the jury is awaited with keen interest. The tragedy is said to have ruined the Stokes and Stevens families, the mothers of which are overwhelmed with grief.

A Chief Engineer Shot.

DENVER, Nov. 3.—The *Republican's* Buena Vista special says: John Evans, chief engineer of the Denver, South Park & Pacific railroad, was this afternoon shot and dangerously wounded by a discharged employe, who was arrested and locked up.

Murderer Hung.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The execution of Henry King, who murdered Michael Haselin in Clinton prison, July 10, took place this morning in the county jail.

Murderer Hanged.

JONESBORO, Nov. 4.—Tom Betts, colored, was hanged to-day for the murder of Judge Hillard Moore, last fall.

Robbery and Outrage.

BLOOMINGTON, Nov. 4.—People are excited over the robbery and outrage four miles west of the city. A young woman named Nannie Burton was tied in a chair and chloroformed, while burglars went through the house, leaving her nearly dead with pain, exhaustion and terror. If caught the perpetrator will be lynched.

Express Robbery in Texas.

GALVESTON, Nov. 4.—*News'* Hearne special: The Texas Express Co. was robbed of $1000 in silver last night.

PEND D'OREILLE LAKE.

A Description of its Situation and Peculiarities.

PEND D'OREILLE LAKE, Oct. 18, 1881.

Pend d'Oreille lake is very irregular in form. Its main body, which extends in a general north and south direction, is about 35 miles in length by an average of 6 miles in breadth, resembling, in its outlines the letter S. From its lower or north end is a narrow arm 20 miles long by two miles in width which extends to the left or in a general westerly direction. The addition of this arm causes the lake in its entirety to assume more the appearance of the figure 7—with the vertical line of that figure fashioned somewhat in the shape of the letter S. This lower or narrow arm of the lake might be said to represent simply the widening of a section of Clark's Fork in its general westerly course of that river towards the Columbia, from which the main body of the lake—or lake proper—extends lengthwise in a general southerly direction. The peculiarity of its position, taken in connection with that of its shape—which somewhat resembles the outline of the human ear, causes many to think was the originating cause for the idea intended to be conveyed in giving it the name, Pend d'Oreille—a sort of Patois or Canadian French term which, if literally translated, signifies ear pendant or ear ring and this is decidedly the most appropriate term for it.

The elevation of the lake above the sea is 2050 feet. The railway line extends across a narrow neck of the northwest corner of the lake—or widening of Clark's Fork—about three miles above or east of its outlet, which, to avoid a confusion of terms, is sometimes called the Pend d'Oreille river.

The N. P. railway line emerges from the dense forest at Victor where the trestle is encountered, which extends along the lake shore for several hundred yards then with a graceful curve to the left crosses the lake upon great elevated lines of piling. This alone forms a grand sight for the traveler, who will be afforded a fine view of it as the line, after crossing the lake, curves to the right or east, and extends along the northern shore for a distance of 20 miles, commanding all the way a continuous succession of splendid views, including nearly the entire lake and the marvelously beautiful scenery surrounding its shores. This alone fully repays the travel of many hundreds of miles.

That one may form some idea of the magnitude of this piece of piling and trestle, I will state that its total length is 8000 feet, requiring 1700 piles varying from 50 to 110 feet in length, and 26 inches in diameter at the butt; 1018 stringers, 8x16 inches and 32 feet long and 1,500,000 feet of other timbers. Five pile drivers—3 water and 2 land drivers are in operation. An additional water driver with a 400-pound hammer to drive the 110 feet piles will soon be in operation. These works are under the direct charge of Engineer Walsh and J. H. Stone, the company's general agent at this point. It is expected the work will be finished to Sandy Point, on the north shore of the lake, early in December next. At Sandy Point Mr. R. J. Weeks, from California, has erected a fine sawmill with cutting capacity of 40,000 feet in 12 hours; also a large hotel with accommodations for 100 persons. There are also several general stores here and a number of buildings erected by the railway company. They have also just completed an extensive wharf with floating dock. There are nearly 300 men in the employ of the company and in the mill at this point. At points beyond, clearing the right of way and in their mills, Small Bros. now have 400 men employed. Sandy Point will be the head quarters for tourists, sportsmen and mining prospectors the coming summer. It is now generally conceded by mining experts and prospectors who have explored the country from the lake north as far as the Kootenai section, that here is a belt of mineral land that will be found to rival—especially in gold and argentiferous galena—those of Colorado and Utah. The existence of these minerals in the vicinity, also white marble and lime stone, of most excellent quality, is attested by the mass of fine specimens which have been collected and exhibited at different points on the lake. A mineral field of such vast extent and wonderful richness, both in the precious and base metals, certainly cannot much longer remain undeveloped, awaiting the elegant passenger

STEAMER HENRY VILLARD,

at Sandy point, I started for a tour of the lake. But first a word about the steamer. In size, equipments and general appearance, she is almost the counterpart of the Hassalo, running between the Dalles and Cascades. Her hull is beautifully modeled, and designed for great speed. Her draught is but two feet, and the machinery affords ample power for driving her through the water at any required rate of speed up to 20 miles an hour. The upper works, which include forward and after cabins, and roomy staterooms, are models of neatness and comfort, while her general accommodations are all that could be desired. She is commanded by that veteran pilot of the lower Columbia and Willamette, Capt. George A. Pease, and by whose genial influence the pleasures of a trip around the lake are much enhanced. The country surrounding

THE LAKE

is broken and rugged. Its general conformation and shoreline present strong points of resemblance to the Puget Sound, particularly that part of the lower sound, between the islands of Blakely, Orcas, Lummi and Cypress. Here and there formations of basaltic rock present a similar appearance to the banks of the Columbia above the Cascades. The hills and mountains surrounding the lake vary in height from 600 to 3000 feet are of every conceivable form and generally covered with a dense growth of pine, fir, cedar and tamarack. The bright autumnal tints of the tamarack contrast beautifully with the more somber foliage of the evergreens. The shoreline is indented with numerous bays and inlets, whose hidden recesses reveal to the explorer charming bits of quiet picturesque scenery. Ten miles east from Sandy Point we pass on our left the old Kootenai landing, at the mouth of Pack river, and thence between Farewell Point and Amelia Bay towards Davidson and Graves and Moody's islands; the latter named after Z. F. Moody, Esq., now of The Dalles, who, during the Montana mining excitement, from 1864 to 1873, navigated the lake with his steamer, the Mary Moody. Thence past Pope's island, named after Seth Pope, Esq., now of Portland, who also was one of the earlier navigators of the lake, in command of an O. S. N. Co. steamer. Sharply turning to the left or east we stop at the mouth of Clark's Fork, distant of twenty miles from Sandy Point. To the north and east from here are the three peaks known as the Cook brothers, the individual names being Mts. Henry, Jay and Pat. Owing to the interference of the clouds only a part of the upper section of but one of the three was visible—that of Mt. Jay, its white conical crest shining in the sunlight like burnished silver.

Continuing south past Pelham's, Smith's and Robertson's points, False, Granite and Granite creek, then diagonally crossing the lake and rounding Cape Horn, we turn to the west and enter the long narrow inlet, at the head of which a steamboat landing, at the extreme southwest corner of the lake and but forty-seven miles by rail and wagon road from Spokane Falls. The physical appearance of this inlet is very peculiar. Its southern shore is a long steep bluff, which rises abruptly to a height of 1500 feet, and which extends with a gradually decreasing elevation around the western end and northern side. Near the head of the inlet, extending from its northern shore, is a promontory of still lower elevation thus forming, in the shape of a horseshoe, an inner lake of about 250 yards square, which is connected with the outer or main body of the lake by a narrow channel of just sufficient width to admit the passage of steamers. This promontory was probably formed by a great land slide, through which the action of the water has cut the connecting channel. Capt. Gorridge, upon his recent visit here with the Villard party expressed the opinion "that this part of the lake had formerly been the bed of an old crater. The water in the inlet is of wonderful depth—1200 feet of line failing to reach the bottom. Looking east from the head of the inlet, the view is grandly beautiful. The steep bluff, forming the right foreground—boldly rising into the water. On the left the undulating lower lands, covered with evergreens—with the cloud overhead, are faithfully delineated beneath the very blue waters of the lake, while beyond are bold, massive, rocky battlements of slate, granite and basalt, varied in hue, and of every conceivable form. The lake possesses the peculiarity of very rapidly rising from 20 to 30 feet during the month of May, and falling with equal rapidity, generally about the middle of June. During low water there are considerable bodies of bottom and at different points around the lake—along its various tributary streams and the Pend d'Oreille river, that form most excellent pasture, with here and there tracts of good farming lands. Game of nearly all kinds is most abundant. Caribou and deer are very plentiful with some bear; large numbers of grouse and pheasants, and immense flocks of the white and the geese are seen quietly feeding on the flats, frequently within gunshot range of the steamer's decks. While the lake and its tributaries abound with the finest of trout.

To the lover of nature's charms, and to those in search of health and pleasure, I would say, there are few more attractive places than at the lakes, Coeur d'Alene and Pend d'Oreille and the falls of the Spokane, upon the line of the N. P. railroad. One is seldom afforded views of such marvelously beautiful scenery, even in a lifetime of constant travel. However to be appreciated one must not rush right through on the cars, but stop at each of these three points—as did the elevation surrounding them, and I would for it you will thank the writer hereof for the suggestion. ESCRITO.

THE TURF.

Next Year's Races.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—In the first batch of entries for the principal races next season the great feature is the large support awarded two-year-old events by Lorillard and Keene. In the Ascot and Goodwood American entries greatly exceed the season just closed. The fifth great Challenge stakes at the New-market races, in which Iroquois was defeated a month ago, contains eight American entries, including Foxhall, Brother, Herald, Sachem and some two-year-olds. For the 2000 and 1000 guineas in 1882 in the former Lorillard has five and Keene three, and in the latter Lorillard three and Keene none. The Newmarket St. Ledger and Derby of 1882 also contain a number of entries. Lorillard is the principal contributor to both, having in the former five and in the latter six entries, Keene has two entries in each.

A. P. HOTALING, San Francisco. E. C. LORD, Portland.

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Sole Agents for the

J. H. CUTTER OLD BOURBON WHISKY

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VAL. BLATZ MILWAUKEE BEER. 1p

THE PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

The Mint Stock Forgeries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The examination of Alexander B. Barnard, Mexican mining stock forger, was concluded yesterday, the prisoner being held to answer with bail of $2 . Immediately upon the announcement of the court's decision, Capt. Lees and Detective Meagher placed the main witness, Benjamin C. Jackson under arrest, charging him likewise with forgery. Testimony was all taken with closed doors, but from what can be gathered on the outside of the court room it would seem that if the arrest of Barnard had not taken place when it did a quantity of illicit stock would have been floated on the market, which would have amazed Pine street. Confederates had stolen Mexican blank certificates from the printer's office and counterfeited signatures, etc.

Suicide.

At Oakland to-day Andreas Wunderlier, a partner in a confectionery establishment, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Cause, mental aberration, arising from a bruise on the head, received from San Francisco hoodlums about two years ago.

San Francisco Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Charles Crocker, president of the Southern Pacific, has given the academy of sciences $20,000 in Southern Pacific 6 per cent bonds, the interest to be devoted to original scientific investigation on the Pacific slope.

The Fourth United States artillery left by special train to-day for the east.

Thomas Nickerson of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Atlantic & Pacific railroad companies says neither of those companies is an applicant for a franchise for an ocean shore road to run from Santa Cruz to San Francisco. It seems to be understood, however, that while these companies are not applicants for a franchise, there is an arrangement by which they may in future secure the benefit of it.

The Kernville Tragedy.

BAKERSFIELD, Nov. 4.—The examination of the 11 men arrested on the charge of being members of the mob that killed Deputy Sheriff Mitchell at Kernville on the 19th ult commenced here Monday and lasted until to-day. They were all discharged except J. Cochran, who was held to answer for murder. The evidence is tolerably clear that Cochran fired one of the two shots that struck Mitchell, either one of which was fatal. His being wounded by the deceased led to his identification. No other of the arrested parties were identified in criminal connection with the mob.

ARIZONA.

Apache Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—A Tucson dispatch says Apaches are reported depredating in the [illegible] district, Sonora. Five men, two women and a child were killed by them.

Arizona Business Matters.

Intelligence from all points shows that there is unusual activity in business in Arizona. The Indian trouble appears to be a thing of the past. No further danger is apprehended. Travel from the east is large and increasing. Every hotel in Tucson is crowded, and although over $150,000 worth of houses have been erected within the past eight months, it is most impossible to find a vacant house in the city. Rents have appreciated twenty-five per cent. in three months. Business in all branches of industry is very active. The flow of capital from the east, which was checked by the Indian troubles, has again set in. The selection of Wm. B. Hooper as U. S. depository for Tucson in case of O. H. Lord's resignation is received here with general favor.

Tucson Topics.

TUCSON, Nov. 4.—A general court-martial is ordered to convene at Fort Grant on the 10th inst., to try the captured Indian scouts.

The roads are now clear and freighters are in no danger.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Seattle Notes.

SEATTLE, Nov. 4.—The suit between Col. W. C. Squire, of New York, and stockholders of the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad Co., was settled yesterday upon payment to the colonel by the company of $3500. Some two years ago the board of directors of the railroad company entered into contract with Col. Squire to negotiate the sale of the road and property at a stated figure, and in case of sale he was to receive $25,000 commission. In accordance with the contract the colonel waited upon Henry Villard. While negotiations were pending a mortgage held by the coal company intervened and for a time put a stop to the transfer. Afterwards, however, the company did sell the road to Villard. The transfer not being directly made through the colonel the company refused to pay him the price stated in the contract.

The ship Two Brothers, which arrived here last evening from San Francisco, will load coal.

Six sailing vessels and two steamships are now in port here.

The steamship Umatilla, with 7830 sacks of grain, 2000 tons of coal and twenty passengers sailed hence for San Francisco at 6 o'clock this morning. A large number of persons were turned away unable to obtain passage, every available room on board having been engaged before noon yesterday.

Prices of lumber were advanced by manufacturers in this city on the 1st instant $1 per thousand. The advance was found necessary on account of an advance in the price of logs.

Arranging a Treaty of Peace.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Advices from Buenos Ayres state that Chili has sent a special mission to Peru to conclude a treaty of peace or provide for the complete military occupation of Peru.

Clothing, Clothing, Clothing, Clothing, Clothing.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

GENTLEMEN,

IF YOU WANT A

PERFECT-FITTING

SUIT OF CLOTHES,

GO TO

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TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

SHIPPER & BUBKE,

NO. 11 OAK ST., BET. FRONT & FIRST,

WHERE THERE IS

NO MISREPRESENTATION.

No American Goods sold for French Goods, and All Goods Represented as They Are.

It is not only the Cheapest that you should look for, but the Cheapest and the Best, which you will always find at

SHIPPER & BUBKE'S

THE TAILORS,

11 Oak St., between Front and First.

A large stock of Cashmeres on hand.
Cutting done free for purchasers.
Rules and Samples for Self-Measurement sent free to any address, on application.
Perfect Fit Guaranteed or no sale. o2d1m

HENRY VILLARD, ESQ.

Has won an enviable reputation as a railroad man, who has rare ability to organize and the nerve to execute great movements. The secret of his success is an open one. It lies in the fact that he

MINDS HIS OWN BUSINESS.

Well, and when maturing comprehensive and far-reaching plans, studiously revolves them in his own mind

AND KEEPS HIS MOUTH SHUT.

The exercise of these facilities, accompanied by reasonable intelligence and the judicious use of printer's ink, will place any man on the high road to competency. Therefore be wise, get your work done by HIMES THE PRINTER, at the Red Front, Washington street, Portland, Oregon, and take a long step toward ultimate good fortune. Legal Blanks, Book-binding, Paper Ruling, Book Making, specialties.

MECHANICS' FAIR.

NOTICE.

THE MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AWARDED at the last Fair will be delivered to parties entitled to same on Saturday next, November 5th, at the office of the Association, corner First and Washington Sts. By order, E. OLDENDORFF, Supt.

MECHANICS' FAIR.

NOTICE.

PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE Portland Mechanics' Fair will please present them at the office, corner First and Washington Sts., till Saturday, November 5th. By order
o31 E. OLDENDORFF, Supt.

NOTICE TO AGENTS FOR

ENLARGED PORTRAITS.

A. K. KIPPS, ARTIST, HAS DISSOLVED PARTnership with the firm of Jeffers, Wells & King and is established in St. Ann's Building, corner Eddy and Powell streets, San Francisco. Office, Room . All work guaranteed. o26d1m

REOPENED,

THE GOLD DUST SALOON,

First St., between C and F

THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS always on hand. o3 d1m JOHN P. CLASSEN

SHIPMASTERS, ATTENTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL FURNISH SHIPS' Crews in Astoria, free of charge to the ship, at the same wages and advance as paid in Portland. Advance notes payable on ship's leaving Astoria.

BANNISTER COOKE & DEVICH,
o24d3m Astoria

Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF CALIFORNIA.

A. McKINNIE, Manager

For Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories.

OFFICE—108 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OREGON.

References:
CHAS. HODGE, of Hodge, Davis & Co.
JAMES STEEL, Cashier First National Bank.
J. A. STROWBRIDGE, Wholesale Leather & findings.
C. A. DOLPH, of Dolph, Bronaugh, Dolph & Simon.
Col. J. McCRAKEN, of J. McCraken & Co.
I. C. HENRICHSEN, of Henrichsen & Greenberg.
Dr. G. K. NOTTAGE, M. D., Examiner and Physician
J. K. GILL, of J. K. Gill & Co., Stationers.
E. P. ROGERS, Gen. Freight & Ticket Agt. O. & C. R. R.
FRANK ZANOVICH, of Zan Brothers.

References:
W. W. SPAULDING, Packer and Cattle Dealer.
ANDREW ROBERTS, of Fishel & Roberts.
JOHN CRAN, of John Cran & Co.
C. M. WIBERG, Boots and Shoes.
JOS. BURKHARD, Burkhard & Spalding.
All of the above named business men of Portland represent $130,000 Insurance in the above named company.
GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Apply to A. McKINNIE, 108 First St., Portland.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

White House

JUST RECEIVED

Another Invoice of

CLOAKS,

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INCLUDING THOSE ELEGANT

SATIN DE LYON

AND

PLUSH GARMENTS.

Also a New Line of

DRESS GOODS,

PLUSHES

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VELVETS.

AND LATEST NOVELTIES IN

Millinery

LEWIS & STRAUSS,

123 First St.

[illegible]

Visitors to the city during the continuance of the Mechanics' Fair, should not fail also to visit

ACKERMAN'S

DOLLAR STORE,

AND SEE WHAT

IMMENSE RETURNS

are obtained from the investment of

ONE DOLLAR!

No where else can you procure

CHINA DINNER SET,

OR

SILK DRESS PATTERN,

OR

GOLD WATCH,

OR

FULL SILVER SERVICE,

(All warranted to be exactly as represented)

FOR

ONE DOLLAR!

Ten thousand articles, ranging in value from one to one hundred dollars, to be secured for one single dollar,

AT

ACKERMAN'S

DOLLAR STORE.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!

ALL KINDS OF

Billiard, Pool and Pigeon-Hole Tables,

For sale or rent on the most reasonable terms, for cash or by installment payments.

Also, Simon's best Cloth, Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk, etc., at San Francisco prices.

I am authorized by Jacob Strahle & Co., of San Francisco, to act as agent for their well known and superior Delaney's Spring Cushions. Persons in the country wanting good and reliable cushions can save freight and time by sending to Portland, where the work will be done at San Francisco prices.

In the contest for superiority, both for cushions and best work; at the Mechanics' Pavilion, the authorized judges unanimously awarded the First Prize to Delaney's Cushions (exhibited by the undersigned) over J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co., of Chicago, San Francisco, etc., (Oregon manufacture vs. Chicago manufacture) held October, 1881. CHAS. LOUIS KUHN.

REOPENED.

JOHN EPPERLY. CARL EPPERLY.

JOHN EPPERLY & CO.,

Corner First and Jefferson Sts.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Feed & Produce,

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK.

Old and New Customers Solicited.

Highest Price Paid for Country Produce.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.

WINTER TERM OPENS NOV. 14, 1881.

For particulars and catalogues address REV. T. VAN SCOY, President, Salem, Oregon. n2d3w1

FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

THE OREGON FURNITURE MFG CO.

Have Just Received, Direct from the Factories, the Largest Stock of

Carpets

Ever brought to this market, consisting of Venetian, Ingrain, Extra Super Three-Ply, Tapestry, Body Brussels, Moquette and Axminster, which they offer at very low prices.

The Company also carry an immense stock of

Furniture

of their own make, which they are able to guarantee as being superior in finish and workmanship to any imported from California or the Eastern States.

Warerooms, cor. First and Yamhill streets.

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WALTER BROS.

We are prepared to offer to the public a very Large and Well Selected stock of the

NEWEST DESIGNS & COLORS

IN

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

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UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

Which we will sell for the next thirty days at

VERY LOW PRICES.

Being the only exclusive Carpet House in this city and having our resident buyers in the great manufacturing centres of this country and in Europe, our stock comprises a FULL line of everything appertaining to our business, and we will sell our goods at

PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

WALTER BROS.

88 FIRST ST.

SINGER

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THE BEST IN USE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

92 Morrison St., Portland.

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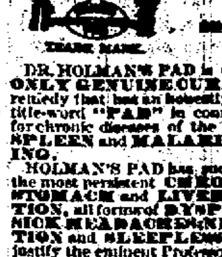

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DR. HOLMAN'S PAD is the ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE CURATIVE PAD, the only remedy that has an honestly-acquired right to use the title-word "PAD" in connection with a treatment for chronic diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER, SPLEEN and MALARIAL BLOOD POISONING.

HOLMAN'S PAD has such complete control over the most persistent CHRONIC DISEASES of the STOMACH and LIVER, including INDIGESTION, all forms of DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUS and SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION and SLEEPLESSNESS, as to AMPLY justify the eminent Professor Loomis' high encomium: "IT IS NEARER A UNIVERSAL PANACEA THAN ANYTHING IN MEDICINE."

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DR. HOLMAN attends daily. Consultation Free.
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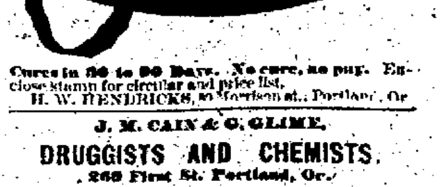
THE HENDRICKS TRUSS



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J. M. CAIN & C. GLIME,

DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

260 First St. Portland, Or.

Having purchased the drug store formerly known as Parrish's Pharmacy, at 260 First street, Portland, the undersigned solicit the patronage of the medical fraternity and the public in general.

This business will be conducted in a strictly honest and prompt manner. The stock has been entirely renewed and completed. Two experienced apothecaries will be ready at any time of day or night, to fill prescriptions correctly and carefully. Medicines will be delivered to any address if desired. o24d1m

DRY GOODS.

W FAL GOOD

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NEW

SATINS AND VELVETS

k and Colored Cashmeres

Plain & Fancy Dress Goods

gs, Laces, Scarfs, Ribbons

Gimps, Buttons, etc.

A FULL LINE OF

FUR ISHIN G GO

D. WRINKLE & CO.

21 First St., cor. Salmon

PORTLAND, OR.

FRIEDMAN,

K. GILL & CO.

B. MILLER,

129 First St.,

NOT A DRUG

OXYGEN

FORTH, RICE & CO.

The Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 5 1881.

SIX PAGES.

The Oregonian this morning consists of six pages . . . price is ten cents; no more. Neither agents, . . . newsboys are allowed to receive more . . . the usual price, and any attempt to demand . . . than ten cents should be promptly reported to . . . office.

CITY.

. . . POSITION.—Following is the remain . . . Captain Prindle's statement concerning the . . . of the Lammermuir: "At 4:20 A. M. saw light . . . bow; kept ship off north and the light right . . . kept on till I could ascertain if the light was . . . or fixed; stood in eleven fathoms, then . . . ship's head to westward and found the . . . on the lee bow. Taking it for the North . . . Columbia river, hauled the yards round and . . . off east, intending to run into Baker's bay; . . . breakers all around; tried to wear the . . . to westward again; in the act she struck . . . hard and fast. The only cause I can assign . . . light on Shoalwater bay is so obscure you . . . if it is flash or fixed. Stayed by her till . . . next day, when a life boat came and took us . . . the ship at that time had ten feet of water in . . . had commenced breaking up."

. . . Lung Sing, a Chinaman, while gam . . . Chinese den on the corner of Alder and . . . yesterday had $475 in gold stolen from . . . pocket of his pantaloons. He made a . . . in Justice Bybee's court and a Chinaman . . . the thief was arrested by Constable . . . When brought into court Lung Sing could . . . the prisoner as the man who robbed . . . was discharged. The money has not . . . Lung Sing later in the day sued . . . attachment against the owners of the . . . and the sheriff seized upon it. The . . . which the den belongs gave bonds for . . . in court. The complainant was . . . bonds for his appearance at the trial.

. . . TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The regular . . . meeting of the juvenile temperance so . . . place in the basement of the Con . . . church this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The . . . the matter in charge, ask the co-op . . . and others who have control of . . . aid the cause by sending their . . . meeting, or, what is better, come . . .

. . . few days ago, Mrs. Emma Fisher, . . . of St. Joseph's Hotel at Cornelius, . . . her absence from home, . . . her dwelling had been en . . . who stole $60 in coin, two toy . . . dollars, a note for $300, ex . . . Cornelius and another for $70, . . . There is no clue to the . . .

. . . To-morrow morning at half . . . church in East Portland, . . . ceremonies, as on all such . . . impressive, and will be con . . . Especially interest . . . Mass, a work never . . . by leading vocalists . . . kindly volunteered their ser . . .

. . . The grand jury yesterday . . . W. Wiseman and T. B. . . . Wiseman and Hall are . . . the former being fixed at . . . $1000. Andrews' bond . . . being unable to secure bonds . . . in the county jail.

. . . —At a meeting of . . . to-morrow (Sunday) af . . . four o'clock, at Red Men's . . . explain his letter, which he . . . It will probably be a . . .

. . . —At to-night's regu . . . hall Rev. Mr. Bishop will . . . and will be followed by . . . Bronson will . . . there will be excellent . . .

. . . Lambert was indicted by the . . . murder in the second de . . . in September last. He . . . the day was admitted to . . .

. . . motion for a new trial . . . convicted of the mur . . . not been decided yet, but . . . be certainly rendered his . . .

. . . for killing James . . . to three years and . . . of incendiarism, to four . . . the state penitentiary.

. . . —The Vancouver Transporta . . . Latine and Vancouver . . . foot of Yamhill street at . . . dock.

. . . MENTION.

. . . last yesterday morning!

. . . at 10 o'clock yesterday . . . at six.

. . . is offered for another as . . . is submitted by a regular . . . man tickle nine chil . . .

. . . live in Vermont,

. . . neighbor hear

. . . the tied.

—*Texas Siftings.*

. . . the records show;

. . . of the tied

. . . Bend (Ind.) Tribune.

. . . the tied is hushed.

. . . of neighbors fall;

. . . the livelong night,

. . . destroying squall.

. . . OREGON.

. . . Miss Lingard during her . . . here six years ago, and . . . power in the emotional . . . to welcome the accom . . . Monday evening.

. . . Miss Lingard

. . . C. H. Meayer

. . . Pope Cooke

. . . husband . . Chas. Norris

. . . W. C. Crosby

. . . H. Holden

. . . W. Belford

. . . Miss Kate Willis

. . . Miss Belle Douglas

. . . Miss Ada Rogers

. . . Miss F. Adelle

. . . Miss Imogene Eberle

. . . ADJOURNED.

. . . yesterday until Mon . . . a special term of court . . . the arrangement of the . . .

. . . Monday in November.

. . . Monday in November.

. . . in January.

. . . Monday in April.

. . . NOTICES.

. . . change of firm, offer . . . clothing, hats and caps and . . . inducements.

. . . and Washington, have re . . . of foreign woolen dress . . . of Scotch plaids. See . . . "New To-day."

. . . jeweler, has a large and hand . . . just opened, besides jewel . . . invites attention of purchasers, . . . well repaid by visiting his . . .

. . . ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

. . . DEEDS.

. . . to Ellen C. White, lot south line . . . SW corner blk 67 in Caruth . . .

. . . & Truman have removed to . . . First street, and have fixed up a . . . transaction of a general real . . . business; also, money to loan . . . These gentlemen are both young . . . their business. Mr. Truman . . . us for fifteen years, and when . . . place of land, you can rely . . . call and see for yourself.

. . . furniture, bedding or woodwork done . . . of the P. Mfg. Co., I. Sinsheimer, man . . . Washington street, between Front and . . . first premium on their exhib . . . (not for display, but for best . . . Their name is sufficient guarantee . . . and they sell or make anything to or . . .

. . . the leading physician and sur . . . Cal., arrived by the steamer Ore . . . He comes to Portland to remain . . . will be associated with his broth . . . in the practice of their profes . . .

. . . fashionable dress and cloak . . . street, over Olds & Summers' crock . . . charges moderate, work unequaled in the . . .

. . . immense assortment of silk cords, . . . balls in all shades and in shaded colors, . . . offering until disposed of at 50 cents . . . MELLIS BROS. & CO.

. . . troupe has left, but the beautiful Lin . . . Those anxious to inspect the finest . . . on the American stage, should buy . . . at Uncle Myers, 181 First street.

. . . prescription at Child's drug store.

. . . thinking of purchasing a handsome . . . ornament in the way of shaded cords . . . what we can offer you.

MELLIS BROS. & CO.

. . . oysters at the Oxford, Oak St.

. . . Dresses, exhibited at the . . . designed by Mrs. Minville.

. . . and Restaurant, Q. Voos, man . . . inviting. Opposite Union Block.

MATTERS SOCIAL.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. A. R. Morgan is visiting at Salem.

The Misses Clark of Albany returned home last night.

Miss Mary Taylor of Astoria, left by the Columbia to spend the winter in California.

Mrs. Paul Schulze returned last night from a visit of several months in San Francisco.

Captain and Mrs. Chas. Troupe left by the Columbia Thursday morning, and will spend the winter in Southern California.

Mrs. E. A. Guyer and Miss Guyer, arrived by last night's steamer from Pennsylvania, and are guests of Mr. Chas. A. M. Myers.

Miss Ida Johnson and Mrs. Tainter of Worcester, Mass., who visited Portland during the summer, arrived home on the 26th ult.

Mr. Ed. P. Albright, secretary of the Oregon Transfer Co. leaves next week for southern California, where he will spend the winter. Mr. Albright's health is not good, hence the change of climate.

Mr. J. A. Cruzan arrived in Astoria by the Oregon yesterday, after an absence of three months, and will come here to-night by the river steamer. He will occupy the pulpit of the congregational church to-morrow night.

Mr. Samuel Swift of this city, well known in the Masonic fraternity as the courteous and efficient secretary of the Royal Arch Chapter and the recorder of Golden Gate Commandery, sailed by the Columbia this morning for Portland, Or., where he goes to assume a position in the commissary department of Villard's great overland road. His family will follow in a short time.—*S. F. Call.*

Hon. I. W. Case and wife returned to their home in Astoria, by the steamship Columbia, after an absence of nearly three months visiting relatives and friends in the eastern states. Mr. Case was in Cleveland, Ohio, on the occasion of the late President Garfield's funeral, and in accordance with a telegram to that effect from Governor Thayer, represented Oregon among the respective governors of states who were allotted a special position in the procession and during the imposing services.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. Hubert R. Dunway will be married on the evening of the 13th inst. to Miss Ida Lesley.

The Riverside Social Club of East Portland gives its first entertainment at Neppack's hall to-night.

The betrothal of Mr. Max Baumgart, of Albany, to Miss Sophia Silverman, of this city, is announced.

The young people belonging to the Baptist church and congregation of this city met at the rooms of Mrs. Holcomb in Multnomah block and celebrated "Halloween" with merry games and social converse.

Invitations are out for the wedding reception of Mr. Rudolph Goldsmith, of the firm of John Oran & Co., and Miss Emma Fleischner, which will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, corner Seventh and Main streets, Sunday evening, Nov. 13.

The first of the series of socials given by George Wright Post, G. A. R., was held Thursday night at Turn Halle. About 90 couples were present and all enjoyed themselves in dancing and pleasant conversation. They departed at a late hour much pleased the affair.

Monday evening many friends of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Green of Salem tendered them a serenade. Upon being invited in, they presented the hosts with a handsome china set and a number of other gifts appropriate to the twentieth wedding anniversary. Music, games and a fine lunch made up a pleasant evening's enjoyment.

A great deal of interest is centered in the approaching grand masquerade ball to be given by the various lodges of the A. O. U. W. of Portland and East Portland, to be held in the pavilion on Thanksgiving evening, the 24th instant. A live committee, made up of all the different lodges, have the matter in hand, and it is expected to be the most brilliant affair of the season.

Last evening the ladies of the Baptist church gave a grandmother's tea party. The occasion proved highly interesting. The following young ladies appeared in costume: Misses E. Ingersoll, May C. Caldwell, M. Rodebush, L. H. Hankins, Katie Brownleaf, H. Fairfowl, Katie Thurman and Sophie Davis. After an excellent lunch was served, a musical programme was rendered by the young ladies.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Mann were most agreeably surprised at their residence, Third and College streets, by some forty friends last Saturday evening, who brought a variety of beautiful chinaware in remembrance of the twentieth anniversary of the marriage of this couple. Dr. Lindsley in fitting words delivered the array of appropriate presents. Subsequently lunch was served and the evening passed in social converse.

Mrs. S. was reading the daily paper the other evening and came across the item that the Mrs. Garfield fund would reach $300,000. It was read for the benefit of Mr. S. "Yes," said that worthy, who detected a taunt in the lady's tone, and setting his teeth together hissed, "and there are some women who would sacrifice half a dozen husbands for that amount of money." "If you mean me, sir," said Mrs. S., as her voice assumed a rising inflection, "I could be far more generous than that. Of the kind of husband I've got a woman could afford to throw them in at a dollar apiece."

An invitation ball of the Alpha club of New Tacoma was given in the club rooms, Thursday evening of this week. The music, by Wood's string band, was excellent; the costumes of the ladies elegant, and the initial ball of this club proved a brilliant success. Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. Otis Sprague, Capt. and Mrs. O. E. Chauncey, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Ouimette, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wilkeson, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lindsay, Dr. and Miss Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Forbes, Mrs. Eckleson, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Frank Clark, Misses Annie Foster, Lizzie Evans, Jennie and Eva Clark, Miss Moore of Olympia, Messrs. A. E. McCulsky of Portland, Brook White, I. W. Anderson, R. Albright, Charles Evans, Theo. Hosmer, S. Baker and John Gay.

THINGS FOR WINTER USE.

Helen McC., Kosse—"I haven't seen a fashion plate for six months. Please tell me what will be most used this winter."

You have given us a hard one, but by the aid of a sextant and compass we have dragged the following information out of an entirely new chromo fashion plate: Black velvet skirts will continue to be worn by those who have them. Out-door costumes will include boots or shoes. Freckles will be less worn than in the summer. Apple-toddies and Tom-and-Jerries will take the place of "schooners" and "straights." Passementerie night-dresses, with lambrequin silhouet extensions, will succeed the abridged and breezy article worn last summer. Stoves, and oysters, and lots of other things will be used, but lack of space forbids their enumeration.—*Exchange.*

THE COURTS.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT—STOTT, J.

FRIDAY, Nov. 4, 1881.

Martin et al vs O'Nell et al—Referred to Jas. K. Kelly to report testimony, facts and law.

Heinrich Merrick admitted to citizenship.

State of Oregon vs China Charley—Motion for a new trial denied; sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Brady vs Alisky—Dismissed.

State of Oregon vs Frank Howard—Sentenced to three years in penitentiary.

State of Oregon vs Aaron Kuiper—Sentenced to four years in penitentiary; fifteen days allowed to file bill of exceptions.

Hurgren vs Hurgren—Report of referee confirmed.

O. R. & N. Co. vs Ira Dodson et al—Order of publication of summons.

Grand jury presents six indictments.

State of Oregon vs J. K. Sternberg—Not a true bill.

State of Oregon vs Chas. Cornelius—Not a true bill.

State of Oregon vs John McPuff—Same.

State of Oregon vs M. S. Hart—Continued till next term.

Phillips vs Luxist—Time given till Saturday to file reply.

State of Oregon vs Peter Schmeer—Discharged from custody in proceedings for contempt of court.

Van Schuyver vs Keith—Order for publication of summons.

State of Oregon vs Sam Duck; not a true bill.

Beach & Co. vs Phelan; judgment by default, $542 44.

Term of court ordered to convene Monday, Dec. 5.

IN PLAIN FIGURES.—There he stood gazing in the brilliantly lighted window, intent on studying the styles and prices of goods there displayed. The store (Barman's) window was a beautiful sight and was enough to attract any one. The man in particular was evidently pleased, as we next saw him enter the store and later he carried a bundle. No use talking, Barman's figures catch the people and the result is a large and increasing business. When you want clothing go to Isaac Barman's, First and Washington streets.

Ball, Black & Co. of New York, sold last March to a military gentleman, an elegant diamond cross, for which he paid $1350. Through circumstances beyond his control, he was compelled to pledge it with Uncle Myers, 181 First street. All lovers of the beautiful are invited to call and see it, as it is a perfect mass of gems and will be sold for the amount loaned and interest.

Come and see our Cloaks.

Come and see our Dolmans.

Come and see our Circulars.

Come and see our Ulsters. MELLIS BROS. & CO.

Boys' and youths' clothing at bed-rock figures, at the People's One Price Store, 172 First street.

Minville's late cutter and fitter, Mrs. M. J. Meagher, who cut, designed and draped those elegant suits for the fair, has resumed business for herself at 95 Third street, corner of Stark.

The Monroe doctrine must and shall be enforced, even if Uncle Meyers is compelled to sell his immense stock of guns and pistols at 50 cents on the dollar.

We confine ourselves to the truth in advertising our business. We have the only coupes in town. Carriages and coupes may be ordered any time, day or night. ACKER & LEIHY, City Stables.

Mellis Bros. & Co. are selling all shades and colors of elegant cords and balls for cloak and dress ornaments at 50 cents each. Similar grades are being sold elsewhere for $1 each.

NEW MUSIC.—"President Garfield's March", and "A Nation's Tears in Sorrow Fall," song and chorus, two pieces of music in memory of the late president, for sale by H. Sinsheimer, 129 First street, sole agent for Decker & Son's, Bohr Bros. & Co.'s and Hardman & Co.'s pianos and Mason & Hamlin organs.

Another medal is added to the many won by that enterprising photographer Abell. It is a silver one and is given for the best general display at the fair.

LADIES.—Ask for *Hamilton Pratt's* celebrated New York *fine Shoes.* *Perfect-fitting, durable* and the *very best* made. Champlin & Hollabaugh, sole agents.

Sewing machines of all kinds repaired, and needles for them. J. Barbey, Yamhill, bet. First and Second.

Dr. C. E. Geiger has arrived and taken charge of Dr. Arnold's practice. Office, No. 85 Fourth street.

Call at the New York Novelty Co., 49 First street, and examine the many useful articles being offered at low prices.

The most extensive stock of cloaks in Oregon.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

A fine second hand Piano, good as new, at 153 Third street. Must be sold at once.

Pioneer Wood Yard foot of Morrison street. J. SORENSEN.

Austen's Forest Flower Cologne at Child's drug store.

Go to Keith's for your oysters.

STEINWAY & SON'S and Kranich & Bach's Pianos always on hand. Albert Bartsch, 83 Yamhill.

See our 500 Cloaks. MELLIS BROS. & CO.

SPECIAL CHURCH NOTICES.

Congregational church—Rev. J. E. Acton will preach at morning services and J. A. Cruzan in the evening.

Baptist Church—Rev. J. A. Gray pastor will preach morning and evening. Baptisms after evening sermon. Sunday school at 12:30. Seats Free.

Christian Church—Preaching morning and evening at the usual hours, by Elder R. H. Moss of Monmouth. Sunday school 12:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

There will be services in the Baptist Church, at 3 o'clock P. M., Sunday the 6th of November, in the Swede language. All are invited to come. O. Okerson, pastor.

Christian church—Preaching morning and evening at the usual hours by Elder R. H. Moss of Monmouth. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

Hall street M. E. church, H. K. Hines, pastor. 11 A. M. subject, "The Atonement; a Redemption and an Inspiration;" 7:30 P. M., subject, "Carmel, or Elijah's Great Question."

Presbyterian Church—Corner of Washington and Third streets, Dr. Lindsley, pastor. Public worship to-morrow morning and evening. Ushers in attendance and a welcome to all.

St. Stephen's chapel. Divine service, with the administration of the holy communion, will be held in the chapel to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and choral service will be had at 3:30. Seats free.

Unitarian church. Services at 11 A. M., Rev. Paul Smith officiating, to be followed by communion service immediately after. No evening service. Sabbath school at 1:45 P. M. Mission sabbath school at South Portland at 3 P. M.

Licentiate Albert Krenter will officiate to-morrow in place of Rev. J. Gantenbein. There will be services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. at the church, Ninth and Stark streets, and at 3 P. M. at the Odd Fellow's hall in East Portland.

First Congregational church, Holladay's addition to East Portland. Amos W. Rower, pastor. Regular Sabbath service at 11 A. M. and at 7 P. M.; Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evenings at 7:30 o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

Advent Christian Church—A. Snashall, pastor, hall corner of Sixth and Salmon street. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subjects, morning, "The Character of a True Christian;" evening, "The Request of Unbelievers." Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7:30.

The Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran church of Portland (incorporated).—The pastor Rev. A. E. Fridrichsen, will preach in the Norwegian language at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Christian Advent Chapel, Main and Eleventh streets, and in the English language at 3 o'clock P. M., at the church in East Portland.

Portland, Seamen's Bethel, corner Third and D streets. Regular Berean Sunday bible study at 9:30 for one hour. Bethel services at 2 P. M. on board the very fine ship Beecroft, lying at the foot of C street. Preaching in Bethel hall at 7:30 P. M. In consequence of the absence of Chaplain Stubbs on Puget Sound Rev. J. McCormac will officiate. Prayer meeting Tuesday and Friday at 7:30 P. M.

Taylor street M. E. church. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. Geo. W. Izer. Morning discourse, text John vi: 64. At this service probationers in the church will be received into full connection, and an opportunity will be given to persons to unite with the church on probation or by certificate. At the close of the sermon the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered. Evening discourse, subject: "Evil Speaking, or the Little Member Set on Fire of Hell." Praise meeting at 6:45 P. M., in the lecture room. A welcome to all the services is extended to the public. Ushers in attendance.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

J T Stoops, Washougal	J LHayden, PleasantValley
J Trousbath, Oregon City	T W Bell, Independence
A Jerome, Dalles	C C Pfeger, Texas Ferry
J WThurman, OregonCity	A B Richardson, city
P Nugent, Cascades	J Thompson, Astoria
L S Jenks, do	A B Alexander, do
J Dunn, Dalles	D P Hubbard, Dallas
J Horton, Milwaukie	Miss A West, do
J Hinkle, Prineville	G N Fawcett, Corvallis
J Morrow, Bake Oven	W E Ledgerwood, do
A H Chase, Westport	A Parker, Oneatta
Mrs M Webber & ch, city	Mrs Babb, Hillsboro
J J Steel, S F	C M Stevens, S F
J H Sullivan, Ft Colville	H Wiseman, WallaWalla
J D Garbey, do	G H Thair, F Lapwai
E F Wells, do	J E Fox, Yakima
R Costello & wf, Cascades	J B Robinson, Heppner
G E Collins, Corvallis	C A Smith, McMinnville

ST. CHARLES.

JQASpaulding, DaytonWT	Geo Bridwell Amity
FrankARankin, BakerCity	R E Conn, Albany
J W Forsyth, Champoeg	W Logan, Astoria
D W Crandall, city	Dr H RLittlefield, OR&NCo
M C Wilkinson, USA	John Wilson, Amity
DWLaughlin&wf, Carlton	W N Barrett, Freeport
MrsMarsh, ForestGrove	FMJohnson, Dayton, Or
D B Gaunt, Goldendale	F C Landrum, Dalles
Judge JTWatson Roseburg	C G Pringle, Vermont
Edmund Pugh, S F	JasKelley, do
Wm Pentland, Heppner	A Morris, S F
Chas E Stevens, Dalles	A R Lyle, WascoCo
Jas Frizzell, do	W M Massey, do
J W Howard, Prineville	Mrs Blackerby, Silverton
Chas O Pelland, St Paul	Chas E Forsyth, Kalama

THE ESMOND.

JoeTMitchell, WallaWalla	J Andrews, Olympia
J E Perkins, Tacoma	R Mathew, Astoria
F Tel afer, city	L O Gale, S F
J L Cowan, Lebanon	CaptWilkinson, Astoria
Mrs J L Hallett, Dalles	Mrs W A Wells, Corvallis
E Brunswick, SF	S F Junkin, Chicago
Zeph Job, Corvallis	RevJRWSellwood, E Port'd
JHunsaker&wf, Hood River	G W Church, Oregon City
J E Smith, Albany	Capt J E Sanborn, NY
M Sternberg, Albany	T M Drapey, Dalles
MrsM BCalder, Lewiston	C C Becker, S F

ANSWERS TO NUMEROUS QUESTIONS.

Manufacturing the greater portion of our stock and buying from manufacturers direct we are enabled to undersell any establishment in the United States.

We reset DIAMONDS in any style.

We manufacture any article in the jewelry or silverware line to order.

ENGRAVING on gold, silver and ivory tastefully executed.

Any WATCH MOVEMENT now manufactured with any style of GOLD, SILVER, COMPOSITION, NICKEL OR CELLULOID case we can supply.

Our Solid Gold jewelry department consists of the latest novelties.

In silver and silver-plated ware, spoons, forks, etc., our stock is large and well selected.

Diamonds, pearls and other precious stones we have set in all suitable articles in the line, and have unquestionably the largest stock in Portland.

We have facilities for GOLD AND SILVER PLATING. To the latter we call the attention of HOTEL KEEPERS. Spoons and forks and fancy pieces can be replated to be as good as new, and to cost considerably less than the new. Send quantities that require replating and we will send rates.

In CLOCKS we have a full assortment.

SPECTACLES EYEGLASSES, and all articles connected with the optical line, our stock is complete. We have the only OPTIMETER (eyemeasurer) on the coast, and are enabled to test the strength or weakness of EACH EYE SEPARATELY, thereby enabling persons to obtain proper glasses who have heretofore found it difficult to be fitted.

In addition to above articles we have a complete and well selected stock of ROLLED GOLD JEWELRY. All dealers and merchants handling goods in our line will find it to their advantage to call on us when coming to the city, or send their orders, as we are enabled to supply them at the same rates, often lower than they can buy of jobbers and middlemen in the east and San Francisco. GOODS SENT ON SELECTION to parties known to us (charges to be paid by purchaser both ways) with privilege to return within a reasonable length of time. Goods sent per W. F. & Co.; C. O. D., with the privilege to examine at express office, to any one, when charges both ways are deposited in W. F. & Co.'s office.

Our watch repairing department is in the hands of the most skillful workmen. Fine watch-repairing particularly solicited. Ship chronometers rated by transit observations.

Old gold and Jewelry taken in trade and bought outright for cash.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First st., Portland, Ogn. P. O. Box 105.

"What would you do if you were I and I were you?" tenderly inquired a young swell of his lady friend as he escorted her home from church. "Well," she said, "If I were you I should throw away that vile cigarette, cut up my cane for fire wood, wear my watch chain under my coat, and stay at home nights and pray for brains."—*Adventures of a Masher.*

TO MERCHANTS.—Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Figs, Nuts Dates, always in stock and promptly shipped by S. L. Stone, corner First and Ash streets.

J. M. Birmingham.

Corner Salmon and First, will remove from old stand about December 1st to new brick warerooms, one block south. In meantime call and secure bargains in Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, etc.

Latest ulsters from $8 to $15 at the People's One Price Store, 172 First street.

Oxford Oyster Saloon, 27 Oak street.

Eastern Oysters every steamer at Keith'

Cheapest clothing in the city at the People's One Price Store, 172 First street.

Do you want money to buy your daughter's trousseau, call on Uncle Myers, 181 First street.

If you want to buy Boys' Clothing you will save money by inspecting the stock of
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

The silk cords and balls which Mellis Bros. & Co. are selling at 50 cents cannot be bought elsewhere under one dollar.

MOST POPULAR MUSIC DEALER.

Wiley B. Allen, 153 Third street, Portland. Largest stock Sheet Music in Oregon. Reduced prices on Books and Stationery. Publisher of the "Musical Pastime," 50c per year.

KNABE PIANOS are the leading instruments. Prices low. Simon Harris sole agent, 49 First st.

Finest Reversible Ulsters $10, would be cheap at $15, newest styles. MELLIS BROS. & CO.

We are leaders—not followers—in our business. If you want a nice clean carriage or coupe, with a gentlemanly and competent driver, go or send to the City Stables. ACKER & LEIHY.

The DAILY OREGONIAN is for sale at Gill's.

Remember that Child's drug store is on the corner of Second and Morrison sts.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,

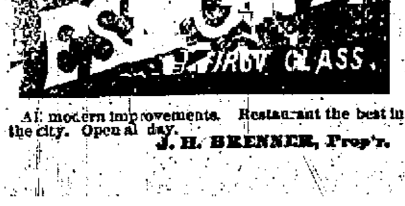
149 First . Portland, Or.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,

SILVER WARE,

CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, ETC.

Nautical Instruments and Ship Chronometers rated by transit observations and repaired.



All modern improvements. Restaurant the best in the city. Open all day.

J. H. BRENNER, Prop'r.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

The usual Comment on State, County and City Institutions—Reference to Justices' Courts—Etc.

Yesterday afternoon the grand jury made the following report:

To the honorable the Judge of the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Multnomah, September term, 1881:—The grand jury would respectfully report that they have been in session 36 days, have examined 273 witnesses, found 67 indictments, of which 45 were endorsed "true bills" and 22 endorsed "not true bills;" and in compliance with the provisions of law, have visited the county clerk's and sheriff's offices, county and city jail, the poor farm and insane asylum.

County Clerk's office—Everything seems to be kept in systematic order, and the officials gentlemanly and obliging. The new fire-proof vault built for the safe-keeping of the county records is a great improvement. We would recommend that the descriptive part of the indices to the records of deeds and mortgages be brought up to the commencement of term of the present clerk in the order in which he is completing them.

Sheriff's Office.—Some arrangement should be made to give the sheriff a private office connecting with the general office.

County Jail.—This institution is under the charge of Sheriff Buchtel and Jailer McManus, who we believe exert every effort consistent with the security of the prisoners to make them comfortable and preserve their health; yet the jail is not what it should be. We learn that some improvements are in progress, but whether they will meet the imperative demands of the case is very doubtful. We would recommend that the county spend no more money on the old jail, but at an early day build a new one on some modern plan on same level with ground floor of the court house.

City Jail.—In our visit there we did not see an evident want of order and cleanliness in its management, such even as to demand improvement in that regard.

County Farm.—We visited this institution on the 2d of September; found everything in order, both indoors and out, clean, neat, systematic and farmer-like. The farm seems to be well managed, both for the interests of the county as well as the inmates. We did not examine the books, but we are told by Mr. Cleghorn, the superintendent, that the cost of keeping the poor did not exceed $3000 per annum, notwithstanding the large increase of inmates over the administration previous to Mr. Cleghorn's management, when it cost the county $9000 per annum. If the county had arable land it would soon be a self-sustaining institution.

Insane asylum.—In our visit there we found everything in and about the institution in order; found nothing to criticize but much to challenge our admiration.

Justice courts.—Under this head we would say that the county clerk has kindly prepared at our request a detailed statement giving the name of each defendant, what charged with, disposition of the case, fees of justices, constables, witnesses, jurors and district attorney for Western, North Portland, South Portland, Madison and Morrison precincts, showing the cost of running the several courts from May 1 to August, 1881, inclusive. We will only embody in this report the footings of the general summary under the different heads:

Justices' fees	$1961 60
Constables' fees	1829 25
Witness fees	2292 00
Jurors' fees	218 00
District attorney's fees	1497 50
Total	$7798 35

For these months, or nearly $23,500 per annum. In connection with this our attention was called to the fact that subpoenas have been issued to parties that did not appear in court, or the original subpoenas are issued by dishonest employes or hangers-on about justices' courts, thereby defrauding the county. More care should be given to the matter of issuing of subpoenas by all officers empowered to issue them.

We regard it as our duty to call the attention of the law-makers and taxpayers of both the city and county, to the fact that a large amount of the criminal business brought before us, grows out of the pernicious habit of so many irresponsible persons of ungovernable tempers carrying concealed weapons, and in licensing so many of these low dives run by irresponsible persons to sell liquor.

Having now completed the business before us, we respectfully ask to be discharged.

GEO. WOODWARD, Foreman.

CRITICISM INVITED.

PORTLAND, Nov. 4, 1881.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I did not mean to have it understood that I would give $2000 myself toward a test of the hydraulic battery process, which, I might as well say, is the project I proposed under the title "C.," for removing the bars in the Willamette and Columbia rivers; such munificence would be unnecessary, as $2000 is quite enough for the purpose, and I would be willing to submit the plan to any person familiar with our bars and conversant with the currents, like Mr. Robert A. Habersham, and abide by his judgment in advance as to the practicability of the agencies I would put to work to accomplish the end sought, and of the potency of the current to remove the bar alluvium after put in motion by the battery. I would the more readily submit it because it cannot be gainsaid that *it will do the work*, but a new proposal like this should necessarily have the endorsement of experts before the merchants and those who are expected to put up the money to give it a trial, will respond, and I should be glad to hear from any engineer pro or con. C. P. G.

Mellis Bros. & Co. will sell you clothing at manufacturers' cost. A grey cassimere suit cannot be matched in Portland under $25 for $14 50, at Mellis Bros. & Co. This is a guaranteed fact.

Minville & Co. take pleasure in announcing that Miss Kate O'Connor has accepted the position of cutter and fitter in their establishment.

Mellis Bros. & Co. are closing out their clothing below cost. Men's overcoats and ulsters.

Cheapest hats in the city at the People's One Price Store, 172 First street.

HAIR CUTTING.

Three of the finest workmen in the state are at Ferguson's hair cutting headquarters, 10 Stark street

MRS. DR. OWENS,

After 3 years' absence, has resumed practice. Office over drug store First and Main. Special attention given to Women's diseases and of the Eye and Ear.

WALTHAM WATCHES

In 2-ounce silver case	$14 00
In 3-ounce silver case	17 00
In 4-ounce silver case	19 50

A written guarantee for two years with above watches. Sent to any part of the state on receipt of coin or money order. W. FRIEDLANDER,
65 First street, Portland, Or.

10 PER CENT.

Reduction for the Next 10 Days.

J. KOHN

Has left for New Stock, and during and during his absence

GOODS WILL BE

SLAUGHTERED

At prices never known before in Portland.

20 dozen

GENUINE SCOTCH WOOL

UNDERSHIRTS & DRAWERS

TO CLOSE OUT

AT $1.50 EACH.

This is a Bargain!

J. KOHN'S

CLOTHING PALACE

Cor. First & Morrison.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.

FOR CHIEF ENGINEER.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF TIGER ENGINE Co. No. 5, held on the first day of November, 1881, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

RESOLVED, That we place in nomination for the position of CHIEF ENGINEER for the Fire Department of the city of Portland, to be elected in December next, the name of our worthy Foreman,

MR. C. C. DOUBLEBOWER,

Knowing him to be well qualified to fill that position, and if elected will serve the citizens and the Department with credit to himself and this Company; and that we ask the Department of this city the same cordial support of our candidate as we have done for other companies in the past. GEO. C. SEARS, President.
C. SUMMERS, Sec'y. n4td

FOR CHIEF ENGINEER.

PORTLAND, Nov. 1, 1881.

HALL OF PROTECTION ENGINE CO. NO. 4,—At a regular meeting of the above Company, held in this city,

W. A. HART

Was unanimously nominated as a candidate for the position of CHIEF ENGINEER of the P. F. D. for the ensuing year. D. MONASTES, President.
W. MATTHEWS, Sec'y. n1

NOMINATION FOR CHIEF ENGINEER.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF VIGILANCE Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, held October 26th, 1881.

H. J. SCHERNER

Was nominated as a candidate for the office of Chief Engineer, Portland Fire Department.
W. P. OLDS, President V. H. & L. Co. No. 1.
R. M. McMASTER, Sec'y. n30tf

FOR ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

HALL OF COLUMBIAN ENGINE CO. NO. 3.—At a regular meeting of Columbian Engine Co. No. 3, held Tuesday evening, Nov. 1, 1881, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That this Company present as their candidate for Assistant Engineer of the Portland Fire Department

GEO. W. MAXWELL

The present efficient incumbent, who has served as an active member of the Portland Fire Department and of this Company for a number of years, and whose record as a fireman can be pointed to with pride by himself and his Company. J. W. WHALLEY, Pres't.
Attest: R. M. DONOVAN, Sec'y. n2

A LETTER TO LIVERPOOL.

PORTLAND, Ogn., Nov. 1 1881.

To the Editor of the Liverpool Mercury: For the future guidance of shipowners and masters coming to this port we request you will be kind enough to insert this letter in your paper.

Being interested in the shipping world, it behooves us to state that the exorbitant prices charged at this port surpasses any that have ever come before our notice. The freights, however, we still allow at the present time are very good. But to counteract this the danger connected with the bar, the pilotage and steam expenses on the river, are such that they literally swallow all the profits.

The nature of this port is such that vessels have been known to stand off and on the port for a period of four and five weeks before an entrance could be effected.

There are many charges, we regret to state, which are well known to the inhabitants of this town to be an imposition. One we will mention is a charge for wharfage while a vessel is loading at Astoria, the wharves belonging to the same company in this city who also do all the lightering with their own steamers. The jealousy that exists between Portland and Astoria is such that only small portions of cargo are sent down, and that at long intervals, to any vessel loading at Astoria.

Another very serious matter is that vessels consigned to Portland with only a very ordinary draught can not be completely loaded here, and even then are frequently stuck on the river banks, the steamer charges still continuing at the rate of eight dollars per hour for detention. We have known one case in which, under these circumstances, a master had to pay $1740 for extra lighterage and detention. We may further say to strangers, opposition here in river towage seems to be very strong, but with a little personal observation it is not difficult to see how the two parties engaged in it join hand in hand. With regard to approaching Astoria bar there has been a great neglect on the part of the authorities in not making known to the shipping world the new signals that have been erected. We also think that the federal authorities would do well to try and afford to keep more than one man. We have lately seen a case in which a whole ship's crew nearly perished, soldiers being the only volunteers of the lifeboat.

Vessels are frequently detained here for a length of time, owing to that unwarrantable practice of kidnapping the seamen immediately on the vessel's arrival. W.M. JONES, ship Derbyshire,
JAS. P. WESTLAN, ship Strathbland,
CAPT. CROMPTON, bark Taitsing,
CAPT. ALEXANDER, bark Mary Low,
CAPT. LIVINGSTON, bark Lanarkshire,
JOHN MORGANS, bark Charles Worsley.

"RENDER UNTO CÆSAR," ETC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In justice to my process, I desire to say that "C." and "C. P. G." was not authorized, nor in any way given permission to publish (as he attempted to do) any plan for removing bars and keeping channels open. I confidentially made known my plan to him and I see he appropriated, what he understood of it, to make a plan of his own.

Portland, Nov. 4. D. D. McBEAN.

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR

May be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

The superiority of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts consists in their perfect purity and strength.

Fur trimmed garments, fur trimmed cloaks, fur lined circulars, cheapest and neatest cloaks and ulsters in Portland. MELLIS BROS. & CO.

Hub Punch; clear, or with hot or iced water, milk or lemonade, "tops" every punch for flavor. Directly the cork is drawn it is ready, and can be used clear or mixed with hot or iced water, to suit the taste.

Sold by all Grocers, Wine Merchants and Druggists. Trade supplied by Richardson & Harrison, Agents for Pacific coast, San Francisco.

The newest styles in hats and millinery goods.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

Have Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always at hand. It cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Complaints. 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

JOHN CRAN & CO.

We respectfully invite the public to inspect our

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Under the management of

MRS. STEERS.

It will be found to contain a large assortment of the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES

AT

POPULAR PRICES.

JOHN CRAN & CO.

Dry Goods for the Million

THE

DRY GOODS STORE

147 THIRD STREET,
(Formerly John Wilson's)

The Oldest Dry Goods Store in Oregon

OFFERS

By Far the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry and Fancy Goods ever contained,

AND WITHOUT

A SHADE OF PROFIT.

Every department crowded with an ENTIRE NEW STOCK and marked in plain figures. Special attention given to country buyers.
T. A. SHERWE, Manager.

MRS. G. L. CLARKE,

Fourth and Columbia Sts.,

IMPORTER OF THE

MOST ELEGANT AND LATEST

MILLINERY GOODS.

THE VERY LATEST

IN

MILLINERY GOODS

NOW OFFERED BY

MRS. A. S. JORGENSEN.

108 FIRST ST.

Diamonds, Watches,

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,

J. VAN BEURDEN.

10 FIRST STREET.

Arrival of a beautiful selection of newest designs in every line. Prices below all competition. Importations direct from Europe and the East. Special attention called to the collection of Fine Diamonds and New Mountings.

ORGANS.

UNEQUALED IN TONE AND DURABILITY.

PRICES RANGING FROM

$85 00 UPWARDS.

Send for Illustrated Catalogues to

SIMON HARRIS,

SOLE AGENT,

49 First Street, Portland, Or.

AGENCY FOR

KNABE PIANOS,

SOHMER PIANOS.

The Largest Stock of Music Goods in the State.

ROYAL

BAKING

POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar.—No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC.

DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT

THOSE

MEN

W

SUITS

ARE AT

OUR ESTABLISHMENT,

READY FOR THE

INSPECTION OF

THE LADIES.

M & C.

151 THIRD ST.

PERUVIAN BITTERS

(CHINCHONA RUBRA.)

The Finest BITTERS in the WORLD

THEY EFFECTUALLY CURE

MALARIAL DISEASES,

Vitalize the System, and arrest the ravages of the Dreadful Alcohol Habit, DIPSOMANIA.

Ask your Druggist or Wine Merchant for them
W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO.,
al3eodawlm Portland.

ASK FOR

Union India Rubber Company's

Pure Para Gum

CRACK PROOF

RUBBER BOOTS AND COATS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Be sure the boots are stamped CRACK PROOF on the heels, and have the PURE GUM SPRINGS on the foot and instep, which prevent their cracking or breaking. They will last twice as long as any others manufactured.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

ALL KINDS RUBBER BELTING, PACKING HOSE, SPRINGS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, Etc.

Goodyear Rubber Co.

R. H. PEASE, Jr., S. M. RUNYON, Agents, San Francisco.
au7d&w3m

FLOWER POT BRACKETS,

SCROLL-SAW WOODS,

DAYTON, HALL & EMBERSON

Cor. First and Taylor Sts.
s14dlm

EXTENSION.

a scholarship to the Columbia Business College has been extended to one year for fifty dollars.

SPECIAL

FOR

THIS WEEK:

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTELS.	Comforters (heavy) . . . 90c Very heavy quality Honeycomb . . . $1 00 Honeycomb Marseilles style, most excellent value, plain and fringed . . . $1 50 to $2 00	BEDSPREADS BEDSPREADS
TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTELS.	TOWELS TOWELS	Small family Towels, per doz . . . 60c Heavy unbleached Towels, large size, excellent value, per doz . . . $1 10 Large Turkish Towels, extra, per doz . . . 2 00 Damask and Huckaback Towels, large variety.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTELS.	The celebrated "Blackstone" bleached Muslin, 12 yds for . . . $1 00 Pequot pillow-case Sheeting, per yd . . . 12½c Special prices to housekeepers for all width of Sheetings.	SHEETINGS SHEETINGS
TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTELS.	BLANKETS BLANKETS	The "L. F." Brown Blanket . . . [illegible] Fine soft white Blanket, 10-4 . . . [illegible] The celebrated "White Rose" California Blanket, extra size . . . [illegible] Oregon Red Blankets, very fine . . . [illegible]
TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTELS.	Plain red Flannel, per yd . . . 15c Scarlet Shaker Flannel, per yd . . . 30c Heavy red twill Flannel, per yd . . . 32½c Same, in finer grade, anti-rheumatic, per yd . . . 50c Good Canton Flannel, full width, per yd . . . 10c	FLANNELS FLANNELS

MELLIS BROS. BARGAINS MELLIS BROS.
AND BARGAINS AND
CO. BARGAINS CO.
MELLIS BROS. BARGAINS MELLIS BROS.
AND BARGAINS AND
CO. BARGAINS CO.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTELS.	Red Damask Doylies, per doz . . . [illegible] Check Linen Doylies, per doz . . . 75c ¾ Union Napkins, good, white, per doz . . . [illegible] All Linen white napkins, per doz . . . [illegible] German Linen Napkins, very heavy, ¾ doz, $1 25 to $1 [illegible]	NAPKINS NAPKINS
TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTELS.	TABLE LINENS TABLE LINENS	Unbleached Table Linen, recommended for wear, per yd . . . [illegible] Better grade, wider, per yd . . . [illegible] Bleached and unbleached, in fine grades, per yd . . . [illegible] Turkey Red Damask, per yd . . . [illegible]

LOOK OUT FOR THE

UNEXPECTED

NOVEMBER 15th.

SHOES. MELLIS BROS. & CO.	INFANTS' INFANTS' WINTER SHOES.	Infants' shoes, light . . . [illegible] Infants' Grain Shoes . . . [illegible] Infants' Fancy Gaiters in bronze, buff or blue . . . [illegible] Infants' Kid Buttoned . . . [illegible]
SHOES. MELLIS BROS. & CO.	Boys' Heavy Walking Shoes, Calf . . . [illegible] Boys' Kip and Calf Boots . . . $1 50, $2 00, [illegible] Boys' Buff Balmorals . . . 1 [illegible] Boys' Alexis and Congress Gaiters, good . . . 1 75	BOYS' BOYS' WINTER SHOES.
SHOES. MELLIS BROS. & CO.	GIRLS' GIRLS' WINTER SHOES.	Misses' Kid Buttoned Shoes . . . [illegible] Full scallop double sole Balmorals . . . [illegible] Pebble and Oil Goat Gaiters . . . [illegible] Rubbers in all sizes to protect all the above. Misses' Buff Balmorals . . . [illegible]
SHOES. MELLIS BROS. & CO. SHOES. SHOES.	Ladies' Kid Fox double sole Winter Shoes . . . [illegible] Ladies' Morocco Gaiters, sizes 4 to 7 . . . 1 [illegible] Calf Gaiters (everlasting) . . . [illegible] B. Calf Gaiters, well made . . . 1 75 Ladies' Curcoa and French Kid . . . $2 75 and $3 75	LADIES' LADIES' WINTER SHOES.
BOOTS. BOOTS. BOOTS. BOOTS.	GENTS' GENTS'	B. Calf Double Sole Winter Boots . . . [illegible] B. Calf Congress Gaiters . . . [illegible] B. Calf Buckle Gaiters . . . [illegible] Kip Brogans, well made . . . [illegible] Full Stock Kip Boots (Boston) . . . [illegible] B. Calf Dom Pedros . . . [illegible] Fine Calf Boots . . . [illegible]

WE GUARANTEE THESE

Boots and Shoes,

As they are manufactured expressly for the OREGON TRADE, and are warranted to us, impervious to water, made for us by the following noted manufacturers:

SIEBERLICH, Philadelphia,
HAZELTON BROS., Rochester,
SALLER, LEWIN & CO., Philadelphia,
BRACKET, PALMER & CO., Boston.
ORWIGSBURG SHOE CO., Orwigsburg, Pa.
AND
BEALE, MORGAN & CO., Cincinnati.

MELLIS BROS. & CO.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

THE LARGEST
THE LARGEST
THE LARGEST
AND THE CHEAPEST.
AND THE CHEAPEST.
AND THE CHEAPEST.
126 FIRST ST.
127 FRONT ST.
129 FRONT ST.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 5, 1881.

MOTHER'S BOYS.

Yes, I know there are stains on my carpet,
The traces of small muddy boots;
And I see your fair tapestry glowing,
And spotless with blossoms and fruit!

And I know that my walls are disfigured
With prints of small fingers and hands;
And that your own household most truly
All fresh in its purity stands.

And I know that my parlor is littered
With many old treasures and toys;
While your own is in daintiest order,
Unharmed by the presence of boys!

And I know that my room is invaded
Quite boldly all hours of the day;
While you sit in your own unmolested
And dream the soft quiet away!

Yes, I know there are four little bedsides
Where I must stand watchful each night;
While you go out in your carriage,
And flash in your dresses so bright!

Now, I think I'm a neat little woman;
I like my house orderly, too;
And I'm fond of all dainty belongings;
Yet would not change places with you!

No! keep your fair home with its order,
Its freedom from bother and noise!
And keep your own fanciful leisure;
But give me my four splendid boys!

EVOLUTION AND GRAVITY.

[New York Herald.]

Evolution has become in quite recent years, among a large class of scientists, as fond a tenet of their creed as the old doctrine of supralapsarianism was with the hardest shells and the most soulless of the Puritans. We have little respite from the din raised by the savans expounding the "evolution of man." A recent accession to their ranks unfolds the "evolution of the earth." But the latest sensation of this kind is from a western inventor, who, with unconscious advertising tact, describes his invention in a scientific journal under the (to scientific readers) fascinating caption, "The evolution of the thermograph." But the tide of scientific thought, under the powerful impulse of a few master minds, seems to have begun to turn. The Duke of Argyll, in his papers on the unity of nature, published lately in the *Contemporary Review*, has dealt evolution some staggering blows, and Buckland, the great naturalist, who died recently, left on record some matured results of his vast researches which evolutionists will find hard to explain upon their pet theory.

In the last year of his life Agassiz, when asked for his view of the phenomenon of life, replied:—"The truth is that life has all the wealth of endowment of the most comprehensive mental manifestations and none of the simplicity of physical phenomena." It was because Agassiz could see no adequate room reserved for this fact in the Darwinian theory of development that, according to the Duke of Argyll, the great physicist rejected it as not satisfying the conditions of the problem to be solved. He could not see as the evolutionist seems to do, that "matter is the mother and source of mind," so as to get rid of an all-controlling design.

In a recent lecture delivered before the Franklin Institute, Professor Pliny E. Chase, of Philadelphia, gave some interesting comparative velocities showing that gravity acts in a single second through a space that cannot be traversed in twenty million years by a locomotive travelling a hundred miles an hour. Citing La Place's remark that the velocity of gravity might be regarded as infinite, he argued from that fact that it must be a spiritual velocity, since an infinite velocity is impossible for any material medium. "If we try to exclude all reference to design," as he is reported to have said, "and to explain everything by matter and measurable activities, we can explain nothing." This conclusion may not be satisfactory to evolutionists, but it will strike simple-minded investigators of physical phenomena, especially the most profound and practical, as it struck the unsophisticated mind of Sir Isaac Newton. "Hitherto we have explained," said Newton when speaking of the mystery of gravity, "the phenomena of the heavens and of our seas by the power of gravity, but have not assigned the cause of this power. This is certain—that it must proceed from a cause that penetrates to the very centres of the suns and planets without suffering the least diminution of its forces." Physically and metaphysically speaking, such a cause as Newton here assigns to gravity—a cause which instantaneously expends its forces in an infinite number of directions and to the uttermost frontiers of the universe, and yet suffers no diminution of its energy—must be referred to a supernatural or spiritual power in a real theistical sense.

Evolution will always have its self-confident and enthusiastic apostles. But why do none of them undertake to expound the evolution of gravity itself—an initial central and final phenomenon in nature? A theory of the universe which does not explain, and dares not attempt to explain, gravity and its cause proclaims itself a failure. It is only another instance of acting the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out.

THE BRADFORD MS.

Letter of Mr. Scott Chamberlain of London.

GUILDHALL, London, Oct. 4.—*To the Editor of the London Times:* There can be no doubt as to the existence of deep sympathy in this country toward the United States. Recent calamities have not created that sympathy, but have called it out and displayed it to ourselves and to the world. It will, I trust, be permanent; but its expression, like all such outward manifestations, may be transient. I therefore take the liberty of suggesting a practical method of giving an enduring proof of our feelings by an act which will make us no poorer, but will exceedingly enrich our cousins in the western hemisphere.

There is at Fulham, in the library of the see of London, a manuscript work in the handwriting of an expatriated English gentleman, known and venerated in America as Gov. Bradford, one of the leading Pilgrim fathers who, in 1620, landed on the then inhospitable shore of Massachusetts, on the Plymouth Rock—

The doorstep into a world unknown, the cornerstone of a nation.

This manuscript gives in a minute detail a diary of the proceedings of the pilgrims, and contains the compact or constitution out of which arose eventually the federation now termed the United States. It was captured as loot by a British soldier during the American war of independence out of the old south church (if my memory does not fail me) at Boston, Mass. How brought to England and acquired by a former bishop of London is not known. There is the manuscript, however, which has long ago been printed, and has also been reproduced in fac-simile. I need not expatiate, however, on the difference in value, to a possessor, of a copy or an original. This manuscript is considered by very many Americans as the very book of Genesis of their nation, and is regarded with much the same veneration as that with which we contemplate the original, in the British museum, of the Magna Charta of our liberties, bearing the seals of the barons of England. My suggestion is that, in token of our deep sympathy with America in her national sorrow, and our desire to forget the conflict of the two nations exactly a century ago, now attracting attention at Yorktown, we should present, in the name of our queen and nation, this valued original manuscript to the government of the United States.

I made a private communication of this suggestion in 1867 to Lord Derby, when he was foreign minister; but, there being some international question at that time between the two countries, his lordship very properly considered that action at that particular juncture might be misinterpreted, and I did not further press the subject on his attention. No such objection could be raised at the present time. It may, however, be objected that the right reverend prelate, however personally disposed, might feel difficulty in parting with a document which is the property of the see rather than of the individual. To this I reply that we have the precedent of the third Napoleon, who, when he came to the throne, solicited the original will of his uncle. A short act was at once passed, with universal approval, for indemnifying the Archbishop of Canterbury for parting with the document from his prerogative court. If there were a national wish on this point the way would speedily be found. I can but submit the suggestion to my fellow countrymen through the columns of an organ universally read. I am, sir, yours faithfully,

BENJAMIN SCOTT.

MONEY BY THE BUSHEL.

A Georgia Man who Owns $8,000,000 in Confederate Money.

[Griffin Cor. Atlanta Constitution.]

Griffin has always been on the alert for sensations. Not that we crave them, or that we lack that amount of solidity necessary to have a distaste for those things that do not appear dignified or out of the usual order, but a peculiar fate has decreed that we must be continually kicking up a stir. I do not know how it all comes about, but nevertheless it is true. Not being satisfied with being hoodooed all over the land as the only town with backbone enough to stone Uncle Tom's Cabin with ancient hen fruit, we now appear once more with a full-fledged millionaire! That sounds pretty big for a small sized Georgia town, but it is no less a fact for all that. The *Constitution* of yesterday contained the details of the newest craze and demand for Confederate bonds, and this is how I am enabled to bring into notice a man who appears on the streets this morning and claims that for about $8,000,000 of Confederate money now in his possession he would not take in gold a cent less than ninety cents on the dollar. The gentleman in question is Mr. James W. Corbin, for many years a resident of Griffin, and a man much esteemed by his friends. Some years ago he took a peculiar notion that Confederate money and bonds would some day be worth something; so he went to work and bought them up in large quantities, paying cash for a considerable amount, and bartering meal from his mill for the balance. He gave a bushel of meal for a thousand dollars, and many a wagon load of that food has been hauled away from his door. Many people, of course, regarded the notion as rather cranky, but to those Mr. Corbin gave no heed, going right along and buying every dollar he could rake and scrape. There is really no telling how much Confederate money he has. Those who know, or seem to know, say he has between seven and eight millions, besides several hundred thousand dollars in bonds. When asked at a bank this morning how much his bonds were worth, he replied, "Well, I have $125,000 in one box, and that isn't all by a lot." And so he has gone right on in this way for years. He has had letters from all over the country, and has bought the stuff right and left, from far and near. As already stated, no one knows just how far exactly his freak has extended, and he may have $50,000,000 for all I know. Mr. Corbin is considerably stirred up by the recent demand in London and seems satisfied he is on the right track to an immense fortune. He is not considered at all shaky in the upper story by his friends, though they cannot, of course, understand his strange fascination about Confederate money. He has always been considered a solid citizen, and is in good circumstances now but will be the wealthiest man in the south if his dream is ever realized.

ERRORS IN JUDGMENT

Cause the Recent Wrecks at Shoalwater Bay, which is Mistaken for the Entrance to the Columbia River—Other Similar Errors.

[REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OREGONIAN.]

ASTORIA, Nov. 3, 1881.

Special dispatches to THE OREGONIAN containing the statements of Captains Prindle and Payne prove conclusively that each mistook the entrance to Shoalwater bay for that of the Columbia river. Though it is remarkably singular that two vessels should be, as it were, simultaneously lost through such an error, it must be remembered that a similar mistake has been made on many previous occasions, though happily not with such a serious loss of valuable property. Capt. Flavel, whose experience in this direction extends over many years, related to your correspondent a number of cases in point, notably that of the captain of the bark What Cheer, in which Captain F. was half owner. Some years ago the master of this bark stood off and on several days at the mouth of Shoalwater bay in hazy weather. For two days he fired guns at intervals as signals for a tug. The weather clearing up he discovered his error, and on his arrival in Astoria he felt so chagrined that he concluded to say nothing about his mistake, but he found the gun firing had exposed him and he had to acknowledge his error.

The bark Undine was perhaps the largest vessel that was ever wrecked through a similar error, previous to the present loss of the Lammerlaw and the G. Broughton. Captain Wes. Whitcomb of the steamer Gen. Canby was born and raised on Shoalwater bay. He says that he has on several occasions during his residence there seen different vessels, both American and foreign, standing off and on for days, signalling for pilot and tug, evidently imagining they were off the mouth of the Columbia river. One more instance, and that comparatively a recent one, is that of the bark Midas, the master of which lay outside of Shoalwater bay for about 30 days, thinking it was the Columbia river. Getting disgusted he started for San Francisco, 600 miles, to find out his mistake.

As an official investigation in the shape of a court of inquiry will be held in reference to the unfortunate wrecking of the Broughton and Lammerlaw, the public doubtless will be acquainted with the facts and it will then be time enough to pass an opinion.

Both masters have been to this port before, Capt. Prindle in the same vessel, the Lammerlaw, and Capt. Payne was first officer of the City of Dublin, when in command of Capt. David Steven, she was stranded on Clatsop beach. Both gentlemen feel very keenly the serious losses resulting from their error in judgment. When the Lammerlaw struck, a heavy sea boarded her, washing Capt. Prindle under the wheel with such violence as to dislocate his shoulder and almost fracture his skull. Neither he or Capt. Payne have any reason or desire to complain of the hospitality and sympathy extended to them by our citizens. It is barely possible that the Broughton may yet be floated. Competent persons leave to-morrow to examine her position. In justice to the numerous vessels loaded and ready to go to sea the first chance that offers, Capt. Flavel, though here is possibly a big chance for salvage, says he cannot at present, send any of his tugs down there.

NEVADA.

The Richmond-Albion Mining Suit.

CARSON, Nov. 4.—The attention of the superior court is now taken up by the arguments of counsel in the Richmond-Albion case. The points relied on by appellants are that the St. George patent was improperly issued while the suit was pending, and that the decree should have been for the Albion company. If the title is legal in Richmond they had it as trustees for the Albion company. The points held by Richmond are that judgment should not be reversed unless error appears. The complaint does not state sufficient facts, and the specification of error is insufficient. The Richmond is in actual possession and holds a legal title. The St. George and Victoria patents are valid and conclusive evidence. The Uncle Sam location is invalid and not proper to form an action. No contest was pending in the land office when the Victoria patent was issued. The argument yesterday by Wm. S. Wood for the plaintiffs, was founded upon the proposition that plaintiffs' claim was older in point of time and the best possessory right to the ground, and plaintiffs by their adverse claim in the matter of the application of Richmond for a patent. The St. George at the commencement of this action, had acquired such a status as to the lode as took away from the land department any right to sell the lode during litigation. He argued that proceedings were made upon application for a patent before an adverse claim was filed and action commenced in proper time to create a reservation of the premises from sale until final judgment and because of such reservation the St. George and Victoria patents were both issued without authority of law. Baker spoke to-day on the Albion side and Wren on that of Richmond. Gen. Clarke will speak to-morrow for the Richmond and Stewart will close on the part of the Albion.

Fighting Shadows.

[The Polaris, Oct. 29.]

It is not a little surprising that so much time is spent and so much imagination drawn upon by intelligent men trying to find something which does not exist. It sounds heroically loyal to talk of "anti-monopolist," "standing for the rights of the people, etc.;" but just what it all means as applied to improvements now inaugurating on this northwest coast no one can tell us. We are told Mr. Villard must be watched. The air is filled with sniffling and surmises that this great monopolist is about to do something to enslave the people. What does it all mean? Does it mean it is better to have no railroads and no steamboat lines? If it does not mean this it means nothing; for nothing is surer than that these editors who are self-constituted guardians of the dear people's interests, and whose eloquence in crying down "monopolies" is only equaled by their indigence, will never build them. Don't every intelligent man see at a glance that somebody who has the money must build railroads, and whoever he may be, that man is for the time a monopolist, and that this is the long and short of the whole question? Of course the dear people will be called upon to pay something in one way or another towards these enterprises; but are these dear people to receive no benefits? The question is easily stated. Will Oregon open her heart and make way for direct communication with eastern civilization now that she has a chance, or will she close her fist and impede the progress of three great lines of communication simply on the ground that hereafter, it may be, something will happen? It will be the proper time to cry out against the oppressive monopoly when there is one, and no journal shall be in advance of our own. Of course we shall be told that we are "subsidized," or paid for pleading a cause, and all that. We want a hole cut through the mountains eastward. It is little difference to us who does it; but until it is done, as in the past so in the future, Oregon and all Washington Territory must continue to be simply tributary to California.

For Oregon and Washington.

[San Francisco Post.]

A representative of the San Francisco *Post* has been interviewing the passengers on an immigrant train from the east and was surprised to find that the majority of them were bound for Oregon and Washington. An intelligent immigrant gave the following reasons why California received so few immigrants, and why the bulk of them went north into Washington Territory and Oregon:

"Your people," he said, "have few or no agents east to offer inducements to immigrants. You keep your state entirely in the dark. If you have lands here that can be secured by immigrants we do not know it. We have never heard of land in California that could be obtained at reasonable rates and on favorable terms. Common report has it that all your valuable lands are held by capitalists, who offer no inducements whatever to settlers. With Oregon and Washington the case is different. The Territory of Washington, I know, is to-day more thoroughly advertised east by agents, pamphlets, etc., than any other section of the country. The Northern Pacific railroad has 2,000,000 acres of land in western Washington, where a good living, no doubt, is to be had, and money made in farming, fishing, lumbering, milling, manufacturing, trading and mining. The company is now building its road in eastern Washington, from near the mouth of Snake river, on the Columbia, to Lake Pend d'Oreille, and here they offer 5,000,000 acres at $2 60 per acre cash or $4 per acre, one-fourth cash down and the rest in three yearly payments. The immigrant who can pay the quarter down on 160 acres can secure all the credit necessary to put in a crop and keep his family for a year, at the expiration of which time he has gathered one of the crops, and very often can pay all his indebtedness. These are the inducements that bring immigrants from the old country. Then, in Oregon, the railroads there sell lands on as equally reasonable terms. The result of this is that those sections are filling up rapidly with hardworking, industrious and intelligent people, while your famous golden state is neglected."

In reply to the question, "Will the coming man be bald?" the Norristown *Herald* affirms that "he generally is when he first comes."

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

OLYMPIA, Nov. 4.

AFTERNOON SESSION—HOUSE.

On motion leave of absence was granted Messrs. Cornwell and Preston for an indefinite time.

C. B. 19, defining rights of married people, being taken up provoked considerable discussion and went to a vote with the following result: ayes—Alexander, Allen, Clark, Dillon, Holcomb, O'Neil, Preston, Rees, Smith of King, Smith of Whitman, Stein, Taylor, Warman and speaker—14; noes—Catlin, Cornwell, Freeman, Judson, Kerr, Kincaid, Kuhn, Raymond, Smith of Klickitat, Van Eaton—10. So the bill passed.

H. M. 10, Kincaid, to remove obstructions in rivers emptying into Puget sound, adopted.

H. B. 83, Kincaid, prohibiting hogs from running at large on Fidalgo island.

H. B. 16, election law; passed.

H. B. 81, New Tacoma city charter; passed.

H. B. 80, relating to justices; passed.

H. B. 26, relating to probate judges in certain counties; passed.

H. B. 76, To amend criminal practice act; killed.

H. B. 70, Conferring right of suffrage on women citizens being brought up for action went to a vote without discussion, resulting as follows:

Ayes—Allen, Clark, Holcomb, Kincaid, O'Neil, Preston, Rees, Smith of King, Smith of Whitman, Stein, Taylor—12.

Noes—Alexander, Catlin, Cornwell, Dillon, Freeman, Judson, Kerr, Raymond, Smith of Klickitat, Van Eaton, Warman, Mr. Speaker—12.

As soon as the bill was declared lost, Raymond moved for reconsideration; after which, he voted in the affirmative, thus passing the bill amid tremendous confusion.

Clark moved for three cheers, and amid a scene never before witnessed in the legislative halls, the house adjourned.

Mrs. Duniway and the friends of woman suffrage are being congratulated on all sides for this partial victory.

On motion, Raymond was granted indefinite leave of absence.

Alexander introduced H. M. 11, relative to increased mail facilities between Seattle and Bellingham bay; referred.

H. J. R. 17 relative to postage, passed.

H. B. 84, introduced by Judson to regulate government of hospital for insane.

H. B. 85, by Judson, authorizing Pierce county commissioners to appoint an assessor.

C. B. 73, for expenses of visiting public buildings, passed.

COUNCIL.

H. B. 36, by Holcomb, to amend Goldendale city charter.

H. B. 14, Dayton charter, passed.

C. B. 91, by Hoover, to reimburse judges of district courts for expenses incurred for holding terms where no United States business is transacted; passed.

H. M. 10, for clearing rivers, passed.

H. J. R. 17 passed.

Moved and carried that the council adjourn from Thursday next to the following Monday.

THE COURSE OF LEGISLATION,

General Account of the Progress of Business in the Washington Legislature.

OLYMPIA, Nov 1.

Some of the members of the legislature, beginning to think they had mistaken the meaning of Mr. Villard's remarks at Tacoma and elsewhere in relation to completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, caused a memorial to be introduced in the house the other day praying congress to be so kind as to order Mr. Villard to complete the road at once, or give the territory back her dearly bought lands. The memorial passed the house without difficulty, those voting against it being Messrs. O'Neil, Preston and Rees; Mr. Holcomb being excused; absent, Mr. Kuhn. The memorial found its way to the council, and was reported adversely on by the committee, report adopted and memorial killed.

Next day it was reconsidered, and the following vote obtained on it:

Ayes—Messrs. Calhoun, Graden, Hunter, Kerns, Wallace—5.

Nays—Evans, Hoover, Hovey, Long, Miller, Sharpstein, Mr. President—7.

So the memorial went by the board. R. I. P.

RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASM.

It is rather strange to see any religious enthusiasm manifested in either branch of the legislature in this territory, but the exception took place yesterday when on the house being called up for prayer, one of the honorable members went on his knees and remained so till the conclusion of the prayer. Such piety is rare in legislative bodies, and therefore is deserving of mention.

CRUELTY TO PRISONERS.

In accordance with the facts already published regarding the treatment of prisoners, especially in reference to their being compelled to wear iron shackles day and night, a bill has been introduced to prohibit the riveting of irons on prisoners, and providing that they shall not be compelled to wear irons at night or on Sundays. The bill may be amended previous to final action; but, in any case, the bill would be a just one, especially the wearing of shackles at night.

LOCAL OPTION.

The bill introduced by Mr. Smith of Klickitat (H. B. 75), to limit and regulate the granting of license for the sale of intoxicating drinks, has been referred to the committee on education; but a motion to print was opposed by Messrs. Kuhn and Judson, both of whom seemed to agree that it would be a useless squandering of territorial printing money, as the bill would be killed anyhow. So the obnoxious bill will not be printed.

While referring to the matter of intoxicating drinks, it might be well to mention that the "Sunday bill," as it is commonly called, has been killed in the council—Messrs. Calhoun, Evans, Graden, Hoover, Hovey, Hunter, Miller, Stratton and Sharpstein voting to lay the bill on the table, and Messrs. Kerns, Long and Wallace voting against.

TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY.

House bill No. 77 for the relief of the Territorial university at Seattle provoked a spirited debate this morning in the house. The bill provides $1100 for needed repairs, painting and the furnishing of desks in the university, also $500 per annum for teachers' salaries. The latter amount caused a considerable commotion among the members. Mr. Judson opposed the appropriation for teachers with vigor. Mr. Smith of King favors the bill and shows that the government of the United States had built the university, and the territory had made appropriations since then for the purpose of keeping such an educational establishment in good repair so that when the territory becomes a state it might be a credit to the people.

The property is now worth $60,000, and the building and grounds are actually at the present time the property of the territory, and should therefore be fostered, and he had no doubt the future state would do what was right in the premises.

Mr. Preston on behalf of the committee explained the position of the committee. It had been stated to the committee that the university lands have been squandered during the past, and the people of Seattle have derived all benefits therefrom. If this was so, it was done right under the eyes of the people of Seattle, and as the institution is clearly local, the citizens should help to sustain it, and not throw such a weight on the territory. If Professor Anderson (as has been stated) has not been supported, then the more shame for Seattle. In reference to the territory being taxed for its support, the gentleman contended that the poor man always suffers by taxation while the rich man escapes, and as this school is only intended for the few the burden of taxation therefore falls on the poor man, who is unable to derive any benefit from it.

Mr. Smith of Whitman believed the university might as well go by the board now as at any other time, and he was willing to let it go. To tax poor people for the education of the few is objectionable, and the gentleman stated that in his part of the territory it was hardly known that there was such a building in existence as a territorial university.

The speaker having taken the floor, stated that he was not in favor of giving one cent to the institution either to repair it or pay for teachers. He denied that the university had any claim on the people of the territory for support. He fully sympathized with the teachers under the trying circumstances in which they have been placed, but he could not conscientiously vote in support of the bill. The gentleman understood that the real estate already squandered, belonging to the university amounts to a million of dollars. The people of Eastern Washington would gladly give up the institution to Seattle, but even that city refuses to take it.

Mr. Van Eaton believed until within the past few days that the majority of the members were in favor of supporting the university, until the territory should become a state, but all of a sudden a "change came o'er the spirit of their dreams," and how such a change happened was more than the speaker could answer.

Mr. Kincaid made an eloquent and touching appeal in favor of the bill, charging the opposition with narrow-mindedness in the premises by speaking against such a worthy measure.

The motion to strike out $500 for salaries and insert $1000 was then lost. Mr. Judson moved to strike out section 2 in reference to salaries; the motion was voted down; ayes 10, noes 14, after which the bill was referred to committee on counties with instructions to print.

The bill introduced by Mr. Freeman to appropriate $20,000 from the territory for the benefit of common schools, is a good one if it can only pass, and the result will be a large immigration of good people to our shores for the purpose of obtaining a sufficient education.

POOR ALASKA!

A memorial reached the house to-day asking for increased mail facilities to Alaska, and on being taken up, Mr. Judson asked the house not to adopt such a measure. Alaska, he stated, was a God-forsaken country, to which no man returns after he once leaves it, and as it ought to be on the same category as the star route frauds, he would vote against the memorial. Messrs. Kuhn and Varman favored the bill and the final vote resulted as follows: Ayes, 20; noes, 4; so the memorial passed.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

As a bill is already before the legislature to confer on women citizens the right to vote, it has been thought well to allow Mrs. A. S. Duniway to speak on the subject, so she has been granted the privilege of using the house of representatives for that purpose to-morrow, (Wednesday). REPORTER.

"Too Dear for the Whistle."

It is said that Mr. Bookwalter, the late defeated democratic candidate for governor in Ohio, expended $100,000 in his canvass. The St Louis *Post-Dispatch*, a democratic journal, thus humorously alludes to this fact:

He had a splendid lot of fun out of it, but the mistake he made was in paying too much for the nomination. A democratic nomination in Ohio is not worth more than $6000 under ordinary circumstances, and Mr. B. spent four times that much on the convention, which hung a withered garland on his emaciated brow.

The original manuscript of the "Book of Mormon" is in the possession of David Whitmer, of Richmond, Mo. Mr. Whitmer, now 75, was a follower of Joseph Smith, but left the Mormons when they took to polygamy. He still professes faith in Smith's claim to divine inspiration, and will on no account part with the book, which he declares was copied by Smith from the tablets of stone. His son shares his views, and says it is not likely, therefore, that the volume will soon fall into the hands of either degenerate Mormons or irreverent curiosity hunters.

The great hit of the recent congress of Free Thinkers at Paris, was the speech of an illustrious orator, who, having inserted his left hand into the breast of his coat, made a passionate gesture with the right, and bellowed: "Gentlemen, I am an atheist—thank God!"

THE NORTHWEST.

Eastern Oregon.

Repairs upon the Humboldt ditch have been going on for some time and it will soon be in good order again. Much of the fluming was badly decayed and had to be replaced by new.

There are now 30 pupils enrolled in Wasco Academy, and everything looks promising for a successful school year. In addition to the regular faculty, Miss L. Adams, teacher of instrumental music, and Mr. O. Mange, professor of German.

Chris. Mater is building on his ranch at the foot of the mountains one of the largest barns in Wasco county. The main barn is 40x72 feet, with sheds 16 feet wide on each side, thus making a building 72 feet square. There will be 30,000 bricks used in the foundation walls. The sheds will accommodate 32 horses and the barn will hold 150 tons of hay and grain, besides wagons and farm machinery.

Western Oregon.

High water has compelled a suspension of business at the Oregon City saw mill.

The Viola flouring mills are running day and night to supply the local demand.

The Yamhill county woman suffrage association will meet at North Yamhill on the 16th inst.

Mr. Wallace, of Highland, Clackamas, raised 400 bushels of fine potatoes on an acre and a quarter of ground.

During the month of October, there was received at the warehouse in Oregon City, 2160 tons of freight and 1870 tons were shipped from there.

"The barn of Mr. Strongreen, of Highland, by some means took fire one night last week and was burnt to the ground with all his hay, seed wheat, etc. The wind carried the flames in the direction of his house and granary, but by strong efforts those buildings were saved. The cause of the fire is unknown."

Following is a correct showing of the assessment of Yamhill county for 1881: Gross value of property, $5,279,361; total indebtedness, $1,430,177; total exemption, $353,515; total taxable property, $3,495,662; school tax 3 mills, $10,489 99; state tax 5½ mills, $19,176 64; county tax 9 mills, $31,379 96; county polls, $1,379; total, $62,495 69.

The citizens of Clackamas county on the west side of the Willamette, and south of the Tualatin rivers, are clamoring for a bridge on the site of the old one near the mouth of the latter named river. If the county court does not accede to the demand the citizens of that region threaten to ask the next legislature to be annexed to another county where they will be more convenient to the county seat.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Thirty murderers are in jail at Philadelphia, more than that number in New York, and many in other cities. The annual number of murders in this country is not less than a thousand, and comparatively few are hanged.

At Milledgeville, Ga., Mr. Adams has challenged Mr. Edmunds to a duel, so as to "wipe out an insult with blood." The insult offered by Edmunds consisted in marking some of the coin in his money drawer, so that Adams was exposed when he stole it.

One of the present Yale freshmen went to New Haven twenty years ago and passed the examination, but he did not enter. He went into business, married, and prospered until now, when he has arranged his business so that he can leave it for four years. He has brought his family to New Haven and entered college.

It is only a question of time, and a very short time, when England and France will be compelled to interfere directly in the affairs of Egypt and in a decisive way, for the protection of the creditors of the khedive. It will take the form of an armed protectorate, in which the naval and military services of both countries will be called upon to participate.

The Washington *Star* says: "The president's home" at Mentor was leased when he was preparing to come to Washington to be inaugurated president, to Mrs. Garfield's brother, Mr. Rudolph, for four years. Were she to remain there during the winter, Mrs. Garfield would feel herself a guest, though a welcome one, in her own home, so she prefers to pass the winter in Cleveland, where, as has been mentioned, she has rented a house on Euclid avenue. Her health continues well, but she mentions in letters to friends here how wretchedly lonely she feels without her loved husband."

In 1850 Dr. Holland was engaged as the assistant editor of the Springfield *Republican* by Mr. Samuel Bowles. His first year's salary was $480, and his second year's but $700. At the end of the second year, having become dissatisfied with his pay, he proposed to leave the office. Mr. Bowles then offered him a partnership in the office, and a quarter of the establishment was sold to him for $3500, his notes being taken for that amount. When Dr. Holland sold his share in the Springfield *Republican* in 1857, it was valued at $200,000, giving to the doctor $50,000 to begin his literary life with.

Lady Holland was sometimes rude and always arbitrary while presiding over her literary dinners and it required all the charm of Lord Holland's manners and conversation to keep the guests in good humor. Once Lady Holland sent her page around the table to Macauley to tell him to stop talking, as she wanted to listen to Lord Aberdeen. She told Rogers, "Your poetry is bad enough so be sparing of your prose." Upon one occasion she fidgeted Lord Melbourne so much by making him change his place when he was seated to his liking that he rose, exclaiming "I'll be d——d if I'll dine with you at all!" and walked off to his own house. She requested a celebrated dandy to move a little farther off, as his blacking offended her nose, although he vowed that it was diluted with champagne.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

By the death of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, the soldier of Waterloo who passed away about a month ago, the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark have come into possession of a fortune estimated to reach $15,000,000.

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague does not believe with Carlyle that "the cow is the friend of man, and the French cook his enemy." In her wooden palace at Narragansett Pier she had a French cook who wore a paper cap and received $1200 a year.

Seven members of the last house of representatives—namely, Messrs. Frye, Aldrich, Hawley, Lapham, Miller, Mitchell and Conger—are now members of the United States Senate. This is an unusual number of promotions for so short a time.

The cable has informed us that the czar and Emperor William kissed each other when they met at Dantzig a few days ago. But it forgot to add that after the osculation the czar gave a significant sniff and remarked in an "aside," "Great Caesar! Bill, you've been eating limburger."

The price of (A) crushed sugar to the trade in eastern refineries is 10 cents per pound. The same sugar is sold to the trade on this coast at 12½ cents per pound. This disparity in prices holds good for every grade of sugar. In other words, the consumer is paying 2½ cents per pound more for his sugar than the eastern consumer, due to the fact that the raw product escapes a duty of 2½ cents which the eastern importers are obliged to pay.

Mr. Edward A. Freeman has followed the laws of historical order in beginning his American lectures in Boston, and in choosing for his first course "The English People in Their Three Homes." These homes, in his interpretation, are New England, Middle England and Old England, or, respectively, the Puritan, Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic homes. No finer reception could have been given to the distinguished historian than that which greeted him at his first lecture before the Lowell Institute of Boston.

PICKINGS AND STEALINGS.

Agricultural: Hoes handled by many early settlers in the west—Arapahoes.—*Wit and Wisdom*.

If Ananias had lived in these days he would have passed for a simple, guileless old man.—*Boston Post.*

A Colorado hero: "Arizona Jack," one of the type of dime novel heroes that are entirely too common, attempted to "run the town," and is now running a small lot in the cemetery.—*Gunnison News.*

True piety: Vermont men are religious even under the most trying circumstances. A deacon recently asked the prayers of the congregation "for the low-lived son of a pirate who stole his melons."—*Boston Post.*

Monday, we printed an item about "a certain handsome actor playing in Boston," And before 9 o'clock Tuesday morning seventeen different Thespians had said to a well known man: "Did you see the paragraph about me in the *Post* this morning?"—*Boston Post.*

Nautical: "You are on the wrong tack," said the pilot's wife as on the hardy son of the loud-sounding sea sat down on it and arose with the usual exclamations. "No," he replied, after a critical examination, "I'm on the right tack, but shoot me if I ain't on the wrong end of it."—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Beauties of a free country: "Things are getting down pretty fine," Fogg thinks. He went into an eating house the other day. Calling to a waiter he said: "Will you take my order?" "I will take your request, sir," responded the gentlemanly attendant. —*Boston Transcript.*

Piercing the Rocky Mountain Chain.

[Helena Herald, Oct. 30.]

James Muir and O. E. Sweet arrived yesterday from the Pacific coast, in response to a summons from the Northern Pacific calling them here for special duty. These gentlemen are experienced tunnel contractors, and to them the great work of piercing the Rocky mountain chain at Mullan pass will probably be awarded. They will proceed out to the divide on Wednesday and examine the tunnel location and in a few days thereafter will probably commence initial operations from both sides of the range. From the time of commencing the bore to the finish a period of from fifteen to eighteen months will be consumed.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Signal service United States army. Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. Report for the last 24 hours. The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named.

PORTLAND, Nov. 3, 7:57 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Barom	Change last 8 Hours	Ther	Wind Direc	Rain fall inches	State of weath.
Portland	30.31	—11	54	S	.00	Lt Ran
Olympia	29.31	—05	53	S	.00	Clo'dy
Roseburg	30.18	—05	49	NW	.00	Clo'dy
Red Bluff	30.23	20	59	Calm	.00	Fair
Sacramento	30.02	—02	58	N	.00	Clear
Umatilla	30.15		55	W	.00	Clo'dy

River 7 feet above low water mark, fell 14 inches. Maximum temperature, 60.0 degrees; minimum temperature, 49.0 degrees.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE.

MORNING SESSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.

420 Ophir........7⅛@7⅜	430 S Nev........14½@14
25 Mexican........9⅜	10 Confidence........3 65
210 G & C........6⅜@6¼	60 Utah........6⅞
100 B & B........12	370 Bullion........1 70@1 75
650 Cala........75c	100 Exchequer........1 35
760 Savage........3 40@3 35	50 Overman........2 35
115 Con Va........2 50@2 35	360 Justice........95c@1
350 Chollar........2 15@2 10	310 Union........13½@13¾
520 Potosi........2 20@2¼	365 Alta........1 30
265 H & N........3@2 95	685 Julia........40c
155 Point........1 95@1 90	50 Ward........3
220 Jacket........6⅛@5⅞	80 Scorpion........1¾
10 Imperial........20c	120 Benton........70@75c
10 Alpha........3 95@4	400 New York........10c
450 Belcher........2 90@2 85	70 Kentuck........2⅜

AFTERNOON SESSION.

20 Belmont........60c	800 Bulding........25c
230 N Belle........14½	300 Holmes........45c
400 Manhattan........1⅞	40 Eureka Tunnel........3
700 Day........1 80	1100 Noonday........40c@10
650 Albion........2 40@2 35	270 Bechtel........60c
125 Mt Diablo........6	265 Oro........35c
760 E Mt Diablo........35c	250 Tiptop........1 5

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Sterling exchange on London bankers, 60 days, 4 83@4 84; do. documentary, 50¼.

Transfers—5.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Sterling exchange, prime bankers', long, $4 81; short, $4 85; good commercial, from 16½ lower; documentary, 2 @ 1½ lower.

Silver bullion, 109 fine 3 fine ounce, 112½.

U. S. bonds—3's, 101; 4½'s, 113; 4s, 116.

Closed—3½s, 101; 4½s 113; 4s, 116.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Consols, 99 11-16 money, 99 ¾ account.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per ounce, 51¾.

U. S. Bonds—4½s, 116½.

FRIDAY EVENING Nov. 4.

Wheat was dull to-day and weaker, and little was done. Quotations are unchanged. $1 66 per cental being nominal price for good valley.

NEW YORK FREIGHTS AND MARKETS

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Although the weather has been unfavorable the past day or two, there has been considerable activity in the freight market via Cape Horn, and the movement at wharves has been quite lively. Shipments are in excellent supply with a large proportion of agricultural goods which help very materially to fill the ships. Shipments of rails and iron are also considerable and upward of 3000 tons are being put on board the 120 ships. Rates are very firm, notably for weight, in consequence of shipments of rails and coal as well as prospective scarcity of ships, and high prices demanded for them by owners. Tonnage, at present, is not plenty, and ships to arrive, of which there are but few, are eagerly taken. Late charters are the Willie Reid and the new ship S. N. Whitmore, to be launched next month, both with general cargoes from this port.

Overland freights are less active than for a long time, yet the volume is quite large. Shipments include 310 cases canned goods, 45 boxes beef, 580 kegs herring, 250 cases oil, 259 cases turpentine, 100 bales of cotton, 38 pkgs figs, 21 cases cotton, 15 pkgs raisins, 11 bags nuts, 100 cases milk, 1000 cases wine, 2910 boxes shell oysters, 500 boxes pepper sauce, 200 pkgs starch, 604 cases sardines, 50 cases mustard, 425 cases oil, 20 crates 75 bags coffee, 155 pkgs tobacco.

Steamer freights as for a long time, are dull.

Pacific railroads have given notice to the Pacific Mail Company that they desire to cancel the present agreement. This move, it is understood, is due to the fact that the Texas Pacific road will connect with the Southern Pacific at El Paso on or before Jan. 1st of next year, and then give three roads across the continent. In view of this the Pacific roads do not see why they should subsidize the Pacific Mail without the assistance of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and Texas Pacific roads while they have or will agree to maintain present rates overland. It is reported that the Union & Central roads are willing to form a new alliance with the Pacific Mail on terms somewhat less favorable to the latter, and also to purchase the steamers City of Tokio and City of Peking, now forming the China line. Whether such alliance will be made will be known in a day or two.

Markets remain quiet.

Wheat—Opened more active at low prices, which caused a rally and the market closed higher.

Barley—Dull.

Provisions—Dull and nominal.

Sugars—In fair demand and firmer.

Hides—Unchanged.

Turpentine—More active and steady.

Petroleum—Weak and quiet.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Nov. 4—The demand for wool is good and market sustains full prices. Sales of the week have been 2,450,000 pounds, and include Ohio and Pennsylvania at 43@46c for X, 44@45 for XX, and above. Market firm at these prices. Michigan has been in demand with sales principally at 42@42½c. Some heavy lots have been sold as low as 41c, and very choice X 43@43½c per lb. There has been considerable doing in med ium and No. 1 fleeces, largely for the Philadelphia market, and prices range from 45@47c for Michigan and Ohio. Unwashed fleeces have been in demand. Prices range from 15@23c for low and coarse, 27@34c for fine, and 28@35c for medium. Some choice medium West Virginia is selling at 31c per lb. California wool in moderate inquiry. Fall has been large and old stock is being worked off as fast as possible at low prices, mostly from 15@19c. Combing and delaine selections steady at 47@50c per lb, but the latter is an extreme price for very choice. Pulled wools have been selling more freely, prices firm. Sales have been at 28@35c for supers; 35@38c good; 45@50c for choice. Foreign wool firm. Sales of 80,000 lbs Cape at 33c; 130,000 Montevideo 34@35c, and considerable Mediterranean carpet at full prices.

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.

Nuts—Peanuts, 4@5c; almonds, hard shell, 8@10; soft shell, 14@15c; Los Angeles walnuts, 8@10; Chili do, 7@8c ℔ lb; cocoanuts, $5@6 ℔ hundred; green almonds 3@3c.

Oranges, California, 6@3½ ℔ box; lemons, Cal., $3@4 ℔ bx; Malaga 9@10 ℔ bx; Panama oranges, $2½@3 ℔ box; Mexican limes, $7@8 ℔ box; Cal. do, 75c@$1 ℔ box; bananas $2 50@3 ℔ bunch; pineapples, $4 ℔ doz; apples, 50@$1¼ ℔ box.

Chicago Wheat Market.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Wheat—Active and about 3c lower; $1 20½, cash; $1 2½, December.

Gold and Stock Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BEERBOHM'S ENGLISH REPORTS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Floating cargoes—Quiet.

Cargoes on passage—Not much enquiry.

Mark Lane—Quiet but steady.

English country market—Firm.

French country market—Steady.

Liverpool spot—Quiet but steady.

Shipping Intelligence.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASTORIA, Nov. 4—Str Chester arrived down at 8; Columbia crossed out; Oregon arrived in; cloudy; wind SW.

Str Oregon left for Portland at 10 A M; str City of Chester crossed out; Astarian, in tow of Alice, arrived down; Crummock Water and James A Wright, in tow of Alice, left up; Kirkwood, in tow of Wonder, left up at 11 A M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4—Arrived—Str Idaho, Victoria; str Arcata, Coos bay; Haw bk Island, Honolulu.

Sailed—Schr Columbia, Sound ports; bk Victoria, Cork, f. o.; ship Highland Light, Liverpool; brig W G Irwin, Kahului.

SEATTLE, Nov. 4—Sailed—Str Umatilla, San Francisco.

Nov. 3—Arrived—ship Two Brothers, bark Enoch Talbot and schr W H Tiebe, San Francisco.

PORT BLAKELY, Nov. 4—Arrived—Barks Martha Rideout and Sadie F Caller, Honolulu.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Arrived—Ship St John, Liverpool—loads for France.

ANTWERP, Oct. 31—In port—Br bark Kelvin for San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT SALT,

Prepared in California from sound, ripe fruit. An efficient remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Habitual Constipation, Nausea, Sea Sickness, Kidney and Liver Troubles, over indulgence either in eating or drinking. For sale by Woodward, Clarke & Co., Portland, Ogn.

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NO RENT—NO CLERKS.

BOOTS AND SHOES

GOODS AT SECOND PRICES.

One of the Largest and Most Complete Stocks in the City.

WM. GRAY & SONS

Have just received their Fall Stock, being the most complete ever brought to this city.

SOLE AGENTS

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LADIES, CALL AND SEE US.

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Go and see their rich display of the finest and best selected stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered in this market, at the lowest prices.

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LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Portland, Multnomah county Oregon, Nov. 4, 1881. Persons calling for these letters must give the date on which they are advertised:

Ladies' List.

Ayrs,MrsJ
Burt,MissM
Bender,MissC
Bragg,Mrs
Bush,MissM
Cady,MrsR
Cavanaugh,MrsT
Clark,MissF
Cloys,MissHM
Crowe,MissL
Dorning,MrsI
Dowling,MrsM
Donahue,M
Dunmore,MissNM
Dioullard,MrsM
Fields,MrsV
Gates,MissWW
Gurtonson,MissWW
Hill,MissM
Harris,A
Hatchill,MissA
Keach,MrsP
Kaiser,MrsSE
Kellogg,MrsMC
Knox,MissE
Lindvall,MissM
Ludlin,MrsE
Maxwell,MrsJ
Morris,MrsA
Mooney,MrsC
Mishus,MrsB
Miller,MrsWR
Matheson,MrsA
Matthews,MrsCapt
Newburg,MrsJ
O'Brien,MissM
Pond,MrsT
Powell,MrsJP
Philson,MrsE
Price,MissE
Prigg,MissD
Smith,MrsNR
Smith,MissE
Smith,F
Smith,MrsE
Settlemier,MissA
Swan,MissC
Turner,MrsNB
Terry,MissL
Week,MrsC
Wells,MissA
Wells,MrsE
Wilson,MissE
Whitt,MrsAC
Wall,I
Williams,MrsI
Wagner,MissNH

Gents' List.

Abrahams,T
Allen,Rev
Allen,LG
Allen,JE
Alexander,W
Antilla,B
Adair&Co,SD
Bishop,J
Babcock,JA
Bauer,G
Bastord,JW
Bohler,OM
Booth,W
Bragg,W
Brooks,G
Buffum,CP
Burdin,J
Burdin,J
Burnham,H
Cann,DrFW
Card,S
Cowles,R
Coe,IA
Cooper,G
Collins,EW
Cronemiller,FP
Croudy,C
Clanton,J
Chase,HD
Chourry,I
Campbell,JT
Danforth,Miss
Davis,CS
Davidson,RH
Davis,GE
Disbrow,JQ
Donell,OP
Dodge,J
Donzel,AI
Fullquartz,JA
Falkenberg,L
Fick,C
Fisher,A
Fisher,JH
Frenchy,C
Frohman,J
Gates,Gibson
Gleason,MD
Gatchel,J
Galvin,JJ
Gibbons,E
Giblin,J
Gould,C
Godwin,S
Gray,MB
Gray,AJ
Hatch,S
Haag,JM
Haag,M
Hager,H
Hamner,EW
Hayden,J
Haskins,H
Hay,TJ
Helm,J
Helliwell,JB
Hielbrand,A
Hillcary,M
Hodgkinson,SH
Harvey,C
Hallow,JC
Jenkins,I
Jenkins,W
Johnson,W
Johnston,
Kersl,Wm
Kemp,J
Kennedy,JW
King,T
Kelly,J
Lucheinger,JB
Lutch,B
Luark,WG
Lunson,W
Larson,PO
Lambert,J
Larkins,J
Lewis,FT
Lewis,MH
Littlefield,ES
Maxwell,E
Maxwell,W
Mack,S
Mercer,JD
Miller,F
Milan,MessrsP&Bro
Milwain,AK
Moore,P
Murphy,EJ
Mack,N
Marks,TC
Marx,DB
McCarty,TT
McCoy,T
McClary,W
McKinzie&Cavanaugh
McFarland,J
McLennon,E
Nugent,J
Nephoe,J
O G F, Home Council of
Oliver,EH
O'Keane,P
Pennington,W
Poler,JC
Petrel,J
Fete,V
Parson,JP
Quinn,J
Rupley,A
Rankin,JM
Reynolds,AE
Reard,F
Risher,J
Rixon,I
Rose,JM
Rober,AB
Roberts,
Simmons,E
Sikes,
Swindon,JE
Summers,WO
Scante,F
Schwass,
Schmidt,JW
Shepherd,JW
Spence,J
Spence,JR
Smith,W
Smith,Earling&Co
Smith,WP
Starr,F
Strickler,P
Steiger,S
Stewart,WS
Stuart,S
Stuart,
Stewart,FM
Heavens,FK
Stephens,J
Twombley,J
Towdy,P
Turck,L
Turner,CB
Turner,
Trueworthy,A
W V G Road Co, Agents of
Wise,W
Weals,J
Williamson,H
Wilkins,
Wilkinson,CR
Workman,A
Wolfe,L
Whitney,W
Whitaker,JQ
Walsh,C
Young,A
Young,CW
Yott,HH

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We Have Just Received the Largest Stock

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WOOLEN GOODS

Ever brought to Portland, comprising all styles of

LADIES AND CHILDREN,

IN

Hoods, Caps, Sacques, Mitts, Sea Foams, Shirts, Shawls, Sleeveless Jackets,
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ALSO ALL KINDS OF

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Country orders solicited and promptly filled.

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The Most Successful Physician on the Pacific Coast in the Treatment of

ALL CHRONIC & DIFFICULT DISEASES.

DR. BRENAN WILL GUARANTEE TO CURE any form of Disease of the generative organs or private disease. He has become an expert in the treatment of disease, weakness and derangement of the reproductive organs of both male and female, including diseases caused by the

FOLLIES OF YOUTH,

Such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, or LOSS OF PERFECT VITALITY. Nearly two-thirds of all the Chronic Diseases spring, either directly or indirectly from some derangement of the sexual system, and yet this subject is neglected by the majority of the Medical Profession.

I know that persons who are unfortunate enough to be afflicted by any form of sexual disease have a delicacy in calling upon the proper physician in time, from a sense of modesty and sometimes from ignorance and permit those diseases to exist until their constitutions become corrupted, their organizations broken down and the hope of future happiness blighted, until death becomes a welcome messenger to carry them out of their miserable existence.

Everything strictly confidential under all circumstances.

Lost manhood perfectly restored. Catarrh, Bronchitis, Throat Diseases, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, and all Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Stomach and Bladder, he can cure without fail.

Consultation Free, and a list of printed questions sent to those living at a distance who cannot consult him personally. Enclose postage stamp for list.

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$250 REWARD.

The Board of Fire Underwriters of San Francisco hereby offer a Reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the arrest within Six Months from this date and conviction of any person or persons found guilty of Arson in the city of Portland, Oregon.

GUS TOUCHARD,

J. L. JONES,

OLIVER HAWES,

Committee on Arson.

San Francisco, Sept. 13, 1881.

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TO TOP OFF A DINNER,

May be Drank Clear, as a Cordial.

For a dinner thoroughly appointed, the good old way was to wash down the last triumphs of the feast with copious libations of rich, rare and curious old Port and Golden Sherry; but "HUB PUNCH" has added a new sensation to the epicure. Its delicacy, aroma, flavor, and delicious, but gentle effects, proclaim it the nectar fit for the gods banqueting on Olympus.

Mix HUB PUNCH with Ice Water, Cold Tea, Lemonade, or Soda. It is unanimously pronounced unrivalled.

TESTIMONIALS.

"A sip is like nectar."—*Boston Courier.*

"Delicious beyond description."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Added to the good things of the table it enlarges the pleasures of life and encourages good fellowship and good nature if rightly enjoyed."—*Springfield Republican.*

"Invaluable for a little treat when a friend drops in."—*New York Evening Post.*

"It is a great trouble to make Punch, and many people lack the *savoir faire* to brew it. Hub Punch is indispensable wherever known."—*Spirit of the Times, N.Y.*

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Prepared from tropical fruits and plants.

A Delicious and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, Which Serves the Purpose of Pills and Disagreeable Purgative Medicines.

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Price 25 and 60 Cts. Sold by all Druggists.

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Carriages, Coupes and First-class Livery Teams at All Hours.

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Keep on hand a Large Stock of Buggies, Hacks, Carriages, Harness, etc., for sale.

Oregon & California R.R. Co.

On and after Oct. 11, 1880, trains will run as follows

(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

Eastside Division.

FROM PORTLAND TO ROSEBURG.

Mail Train

LEAVE ARRIVE
Portland........7:30 A. M. | Roseburg........7:00 P. M
Roseburg........5:30 A. M. | Portland........4:25 P. M

Albany Express Train

LEAVE ARRIVE
Portland........4:00 P. M. | Lebanon........9:20 P. M
Lebanon........4:45 A. M. | Portland........10:05 A. M

Freight Trains

LEAVE ARRIVE
Portland........6:15 A. M. | Junction........6:00 P. M
Junction........6:45 A. M. | Portland........5:25 P. M

The Oregon and California Railroad Ferry makes connection with all regular trains on Eastside Division.

Westside Division.

FROM PORTLAND TO CORVALLIS

Mail Train

LEAVE ARRIVE
Portland........8:00 A. M. | Corvallis........3:00 P. M
Corvallis........8:30 A. M. | Portland........3:20 P. M

Close connections made at Roseburg with Stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.

Tickets for sale to all the principal points in California and the East, at Company's office.

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Storage will be charged on freight remaining at Company's warehouse over twenty-four hours.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on Eastside Division, and five P. M. on Westside Division.

J. BRANDT, Gen'l Supt.

E. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

WILL CERTAINLY CURE

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, and every Affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including Consumption. Sold by all Druggists.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

Right is reserved to change
Through Tickets sold to
United States and Canada.

OCEAN DIVISION.

Between San Francisco

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A. M.

Oregon.	State of California.	Col
Oct. 18	Oct. 23	Oct.
Nov. 2	Nov. 7	Nov.
Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Nov.
Dec. 2	Dec. 7	Dec.
Dec. 17	Dec. 22	Dec.

RIVER AND RAIL

Columbia, Willamette

FEBRUARY

Leave Portland for	Mon.	Tue
Dalles, Walla Walla, Umatilla and up-river points.	7 AM	AM
Astoria, Kalama, Tacoma, Seattle	6 AM	6 AM
Victoria, New Westminster	6 AM	
Cath'am't, Bay View, Skom'ck way, Brook'f'ld	4 AM	
Westport, Clifton, Knappa.		4 AM
Dayton	7 AM	
Salem and intermediate points.	6 AM	
Points on Snake river.	7 AM	

General Offices—Cor.

J. McCRAKEN & CO. Ag'ts

JOHN MUIR, General

FOR ASTORIA

Tuesday and Sunday

From Astoria Monday M., arriving at Portland

Independent Freight

A. A. M

I. B. SANBURN

On Sundays

For Wheatland, Fairview, Buena Vista and all intermediate

Returning

Office and landing

Vancouver Tr

Portland at 3 P. M. Sundays excepted. board, at foot of noon's dock.

TOWING between

FARE from

turn 25 cts. or

People's T

Portland at 3 P. M. Sundays excepted. board, foot of A. M. to 5 P. M.

D. P. THOMPSON, President.

The Portland

OF PORT

PAYS INT

RATES—Three per cent three months; four for six months; six twelve months.

D. P. Thompson,
Frank Dekum,
S. G. Skidmore,
Wm. Burnell,

Union Block,

Deposits Received

COLLECTIONS

BUY AND

SAN FRANCISCO,
NEW YORK,
CHICAGO,
ST. LOUIS,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

OREGON AND

MORTGAGE

President of

DONALD

LOANS MADE

Payable

INTEREST

WILLIAM

BANK OF BRIT

INCORPORATED

Paid Up Capital

With power to

HEAD OFFICE
BRANCHES

NEW YORK
CHICAGO
CANADA
MEXICO AND SOUTH

IRELAND
SCOTLAND
ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL

This Bank transacts Deposits received check.

Approved Bills discounted security. Collections Exchange sold on principal towns and from £1 upwards. to suit. Cots and Transfers on New York Commercial Credits New York, China, and New Zealand.

INCORPORATED

PAID UP CAPITAL

Head Office

Branches in

Montreal,
Quebec,
Toronto,
Hamilton,

New York, Chic

SCOTLAND—National Bank Commercial
IRELAND—Provincial Bank National
ENGLAND—National
LIVERPOOL—Bank of
PARIS, FRANCE—

Drafts and Telegraphic Bills discounted Moneys received on count, subject to check. and a General Banking

THE

WORLD

Mrs. S. A. A

WORLD'S

IS PERFECT

For RESTORING GRAY or FADED HAIR to COLOR, GLOSS and renews its life, strength. Dandruff quickly removed less Hair Dressing. and rare. Sold by all

Established over Enormous and Throughout Europe

ZYLO BALSAM

A lovely tonic and removes Dandruff, stops falling Hair healthy growth gloss, and is delight Price Seventy-five glass stoppered Bottle

[illegible] Oregonian.

SIX-PAGE EDITION.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 5, 1881.

PRISON REFORM.

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 3d, 1881.

[illegible] OF THE OREGONIAN:

Having been from home at the time Mr. [illegible] his article on prison reform, it [illegible] accidentally fell under my eye to-day. Certainly the evils of the present system are [illegible] and if any of the pictures I have drawn [illegible] only over-colored, the confessions [illegible] my friend, the superintendent, are sufficient [illegible] the public of the need of reform. [illegible] the evils are such as cannot be justly [illegible] the charge of official mismanagement. [illegible] acquainted with the prison and its [illegible], I desire to say that the evils are [illegible] to the officers but to the system adopted [illegible] provided for by the state. So far as hope [illegible] is concerned, it might be inscribed [illegible] arch spanning Woods avenue, as over [illegible] to Dante's Inferno,

[illegible] hope behind who enter here.

[illegible] as arranged by the state combines [illegible] criminal instinct, and the unre[illegible] intercourse of the convicts has a ten[illegible] destroy even the desire for virtue. I [illegible] with Mr Bush that "saints" are not [illegible] for or expected within the peni[illegible] walls, but I as certainly believe that [illegible] are sent to prison are not necessarily [illegible] the hope of reform. I desire to re[illegible] the principle that society owes a duty to [illegible] as well as to itself; that while it is [illegible] of wisdom to protect itself by restrain[illegible], it is also the surest way to pro[illegible] by eradicating the vicious instinct. [illegible] shall be best accomplished is an un[illegible] question; but surely it is not by our [illegible] system as described by Mr. [illegible] better for the interests of the state [illegible] the labor of each convict to the [illegible] for the term of his sentence, as of [illegible] that case the convicts would be [illegible] and perhaps, as in Virginia and [illegible] in time become worthy citi[illegible] state. That crude disposal of the [illegible] gave an opportunity for la[illegible] good reason upon to put in an ap[illegible] Our system does not. But the sci[illegible] has made advance since the [illegible] of Virginia, or even the days [illegible] systems have been tested [illegible], and some with satis[illegible] as Mr. Bush says, the best [illegible] "Associate silent system" as [illegible] best prison adopting it—Con[illegible] seventy-five per cent. of the [illegible] to prison life on release, then [illegible] the associate system is a [illegible] of the Pennsylvania [illegible] better showing for the soli[illegible] very few ever return there a [illegible] under a misapprehension [illegible] words, "The state never [illegible] consent to support its [illegible]." In advocating a change [illegible] the object is not to pro[illegible] whereby convicts shall be [illegible] more work than at [illegible] work an agent in deterring [illegible] crime. But the proposition [illegible] erroneous. The question is [illegible] of prisoners during the [illegible] but the protection of [illegible] best promoted by the plan [illegible] criminals, and suppresses [illegible] crime. Now if this can be [illegible] by keeping prisoners idle, [illegible] that way. It is [illegible] obvious labor that is at [illegible] the community. But, [illegible] idleness, *unless* [illegible] pursued *as a means of* [illegible], is destructive [illegible] the state. Hence [illegible] and in twenty, ought to be [illegible] of Mr. Bush, he is not [illegible] value of the lash as a de[illegible] but probably we can [illegible] in a different way, and [illegible] to present ideas. [illegible] in advocating death as [illegible] a minor crime. Human [illegible] be destroyed save in retali[illegible]. But for that crime [illegible] opposed itself to the prevail[illegible] and condone.

ROBT. W. HILL.

[illegible] ASSASSIN.

[illegible] the Money to buy his Pistol.

[illegible] to Chicago Tribune.

[illegible] Oct. 19.—Mr. Scoville, counsel [illegible] not subpena either Dr. Simms [illegible] of New York to testify in [illegible]. Those eminent surgeons, [illegible] president's physicians very [illegible] them of malpractice, do [illegible] to swear that death was [illegible] adopted by Dr. Bliss [illegible]. It has been ascertained [illegible] the money with which [illegible] purchased the pistol. The [illegible] the money is a well-[illegible] C. Maynard, formerly [illegible] National Capital Telephone [illegible] No. 141 G street north-[illegible] came into my office and I re[illegible] acquaintance whom I had [illegible] when a boy in Michigan. [illegible] pressed for money, and was [illegible] of his boarding place and [illegible], which he would [illegible] remittance which he [illegible] him years ago [illegible] boarding houses and jump[illegible] at good speed in order [illegible] I placed no confidence in his [illegible] him the money. I did not [illegible] time in June, when he [illegible] my office and said that he had [illegible] but had to pay his board [illegible] in the very deepest distress, [illegible] and hungry, and I told him I [illegible] the $15, which was the amount [illegible] he would give me his note for [illegible] let him have it, believing that [illegible] way to get rid of him; [illegible] on the point of starvation. [illegible] the money I don't know. He [illegible] the money. Shortly after the [illegible] by Guiteau.

TRANSLATING GREEK.

[illegible] Quarterly.]

[illegible] from Greek into English [illegible] this difficulty to encounter, [illegible] large proportion of Roman [illegible] we are compelled to ren[illegible] at least half the number of [illegible]. Now, no two languages can [illegible] both in structure and idiom, [illegible] Latin. In these respects Eng[illegible] nearer to Greek than Latin [illegible] because the genius of the [illegible] so widely from that of [illegible] is the more difficult lan[illegible]. It is possible, no doubt, to [illegible] proportion of Saxon words, [illegible] equivalents to the most [illegible] from the scanty vocabu[illegible] barbaric dialect. What now [illegible] sonorous and effective Eng[illegible] mainly based on the language [illegible] of Cicero, and not that of [illegible]. To translate Thucy[illegible] on this ground alone to say [illegible] and great perplexities [illegible] and meanings, an extremely [illegible], it is a work requir[illegible] intellect as well as the most [illegible] Greek scholarship.

[illegible] Suggested.

[illegible] of the Washington *Capital* [illegible] Guiteau had a confeder[illegible] him money. He writes [illegible]

[illegible] Oct. 1.—I have read the state[illegible] the ghastly Guiteau, and it [illegible] God he may have a fair [illegible]. There are mysteries about this [illegible] I hope, when he finds the noose [illegible] neck, he may be induced [illegible] clear up. It is, I believe, a [illegible] the inauguration and the [illegible] he was at Washington, [illegible] poverty and want. He was [illegible] boarding-house to boarding-house, [illegible] himself upon the streets with[illegible], what I want to know is, [illegible] means to lodge at the Riggs [illegible] meals and baths at that costly [illegible] and all that sort of thing? [illegible] out of his penury and armed [illegible] terrible crime? And did these [illegible] know of the purpose this [illegible] view? Let us restrain our [illegible]. The man must die. He courts [illegible] but let us have all he knows be[illegible] severs his dishonored carcass.

[illegible] was first introduced into England [illegible]. Ball playing came into vogue [illegible]—*Philadelphia News.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mormon Arrivals.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—*Herald:* Three hundred and eighty-seven Mormon converts and 20 returning missionaries, were on board the Guion steamer Wisconsin, when she arrived yesterday. The converts came in the steerage and the missionaries in the saloon. Elder L. K. Martineau, who has been the Liverpool agent of the Mormon Emigration Society for about three years, was in charge of the company. The converts were from England, Scotland, Wales, Switzerland, Germany and Scandinavia.

Distinguished Arrival.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The steamship Indiana, with Hon. Lionel Sackville West, the newly appointed British minister to this country, has arrived. The revenue cutter Hamilton, with a number of invited guests, has gone down the river to meet the steamer and welcome the new minister.

Our French Visitors.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—The French delegates visited Faneuil hall this morning. They leave for New York this evening.

WASHINGTON CITY.

A Large Saving.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—A special from Washington says: A few months ago the electric light was introduced into the Philadelphia postoffice. The bill for October, just presented to the postoffice department, shows that in October it cost, when gas was used, $1184, while last month, with the electric light, the bill was $354—a net saving in one month of $830.

Garfield's Doctor's Bills.

One of the surgeons in attendance on President Garfield says bills for medical attendance have not yet been presented to Mrs. Garfield. The intention is to send the bills to her receipted, and allow friends of the late president to carry the matter to congress and ask for an appropriation to pay them. The bills will be made large enough so after congress cuts them down they will still be large enough to pay the doctors liberally for their services. Bliss complains that in consequence of giving all his time to the late president his practice here is about all broken up, and doctors nearly all shun him because of his violating the code of medical ethics in holding on to the case after the president's family physician, Dr. Baxter, made his appearance.

Signal Service Report.

Gen. Hazen, chief signal officer, in his annual report says the past year has been distinguished by additional progress and by decided improvement. Referring to weather forecasts made this year for the first time in the interest of cotton growers, Gen. Hazen says: "Congress did not appropriate the amount carefully estimated as necessary to meet the expense of increased work, I was unwillingly compelled to reduce the number of stations to one hundred, selected from 248 stations promised which are so situated as to best cover the latter belt. I earnestly hope congress will this year provide funds necessary for a great extension of this feature of signal service, which promises with small expenditure such great practical advantages to the staple interests of the south. Gen. Hazen calls attention to the fact that the present weather service for the Pacific coast is inadequate and unsatisfactory and recommends that a specially instructed officer of the signal corps be stationed at San Francisco, in order that he may make particular study of Pacific meteorology and prepare and send out from that city indications of weather and wind for the entire coast. This, Hazen thinks will be a much better plan than the present one of sending weather forecasts for the Pacific coast from Washington. General Hazen notes deductions made of weather conditions for the day succeeding that for which forecasts are made and says if the result of these studies is sufficiently successful indications will in time be issued for all districts for periods of more than one day. Gen. Hazen calls especial attention to the value of river reports, and says the opinion is again expressed that with proper study of river floods and with stations properly placed, reporting at times of especial danger, it can be made almost impossible for a flood to follow the river course without notice being given of its coming in advance to localities threatened. Frost warnings now telegraphed to New Orleans for the benefit of sugar interests will be extended for the benefit of orange interests in Florida and fruit interests at other points.

A Notable Mining Decision.

In April last an order was issued by President Garfield setting apart from public lands the military reservation of Fort Maginnis, Montana territory. Certain miners alleging mineral was discovered and a camp established by them on land included in the reservation seven months previous to location of the post by the military authorities, appealed to the secretary of the interior for information whether they could hold mines and surface ground connected therewith, though they be on the reservation, and whether mineral land could be located and patented on a military reservation after the establishment of such reservation. The attorney general was requested to give an opinion on the following questions:

First. Whether or not mineral lands reserved from sale under section 2318, revised statutes of the United States, can be reserved for a military purpose by order of the president.

Second. Where mineral lands are included within the limits of a military reservation, are such lands open to exploration and purchase under section 2319, revised statutes.

Third. Where inchoate title to mineral lands has been acquired and such lands subsequently been included within a military reservation, can the title to said mineral lands be perfected by a private owner.

Attorney General MacVeagh in his opinion says: From an early period in history of the government it has been the practice of the president to order from time to time as exigences of the public service required, parcels of land belonging to the United States, to be reserved from sale and set apart for public use. The authority of the president in this respect is recognized in numerous acts of congress, and the power is broad enough to include mineral lands belonging to the public domain, at least while they remain unfractured by private right acquired under the laws relating thereto. This necessarily involves a negative answer to the second question. Since after the public lands have once been lawfully reserved by the president for public uses they become severed from the public domain, and are therefore not subject to occupation and purchase under general law. In answer to the third question he says congress has recognized the possessory rights of these miners as contained among themselves by rules that have become laws in mining districts. As regards mining lands as recognized by congress they are property of great value. Very large amounts are invested in mines, the ownership of which rests solely upon the possessory right referred to. It seems that where such right has attached to mineral land in favor of lode mining claim land, during the continuance of said claim—that is to say, so long as it maintains accordance with, and because by force of mining laws appropriated to a specific purpose, namely, the development and working of a mine located, and unless congress otherwise provides, it cannot, while that right exists, notwithstanding the title thereto remains in the government, be set apart by the executive for public uses. If then the possessory right of the miners in the case under consideration was full and complete previous to the establishment of the military reservation of Fort Maginnis, I am of the opinion that the inclusion of their claim within the limits of said reservation was without authority of law, and could not legally divest them of such right or of further right, in compliance with requirements of the statutes concerning the issue of patents for mining claims to acquire title to the land.

Legal Opinion as to Guiteau's Sanity.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The *Legal Record* published an editorial on the mental condition of Guiteau. After stating the facts contributing to the belief in the assassin's insanity, the article says:

"We cannot convince ourselves that Guiteau should be considered positively insane. He is on the border line where the eccentricity of weak minds tends to insanity. Crichton Bacon describes a class of persons who stand half way between the insane and idiotic on the one hand and the simply nervous on the other. Guiteau has all his life belonged to this class. It will be claimed that in his last murderous act he showed himself unmistakably insane. We do not think that there is yet evidence enough to prove this. Deluded opinions upon one subject standing by themselves and without perception of the emotions or instinct can rarely be recognized as a form of insanity. The delusions of Guiteau were not accompanied by such perceptions to any marked degree. Even supposing that the taints of insanity were upon this man, it would remain to be proved that he was not legally responsible for his deeds. It may be shown that the act was done under a kind of delusion, but this will not be enough. It must be shown that the delusion was such that Guiteau did not know the nature of the act he was doing. We believe that the prisoner's crime was the act of a vicious nature, congenitally bad and erratic, perhaps, but made worse by self indulgence and the unchecked pamperings of a supreme egotism.

Give us a Real Duel.

[Nashville American.]

Four shots and no corpse in one Virginia duel, and no caps on the ground in another. We take back our recommendation of the French method with rapiers as affording equal and perhaps more satisfaction and less blood. The Virginia method beats the French; it beats the Jews. Our idea of a real enjoyable duel is like that of a tragedy, which we heard expressed by a gentleman who said his taste in tragedy and his idea of a tragedy was never filled up by anything short of killing everybody in the piece from the candle snuffers up. In a duel we like to see one, at least, if not two corpses to begin with, a fight over omitted or neglected points between the seconds, the killing of the survivors by the medical attendants and a fight between them over the medical ethics of the case, with one or two collateral "affairs" and a hanging of any survivors who may be remaining over, the sheriff bringing up the rear as it were.

An old Maid's Experience.

She had been called an old maid, and rather resented it. She said: "I am past thirty. I have a good home. I think you know I have had abundant opportunities to marry. I have been bridesmaid a score of times. I ask myself with which one of the beautiful girls that I have seen take the marriage vow would I exchange to-day? Not one. Some are living apart from their husbands; some are divorced; some are wives of drunken men; some are hanging on the ragged edge of society, endeavoring to keep up appearances; some are toiling to support and educate their children, and these are the least miserable; some tread the narrow line beyond the boundary of which lies the mysterious land, and some have gone out in the darkness and unknown horrors, and some are dead. A few there are who are loved and honored wives, mothers with happy homes; but, alas, only a very few."

Lord North.

[New York Times.]

In common with Lord Cornwallis, Lord North—with whom, as prime minister of England during eleven years, including the whole period of the revolutionary war that epoch must ever be indelibly associated—has to-day no descendant of his name in the male line. Lord North, eldest son of the first earl of Guilford, was born in 1732. He married Annie Speke, of the same very ancient family as the discoverer of the sources of the Nile.

REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following special report of the real estate market, is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J. Fred. Clark & Co., real estate agents:

Believing that every reader of the reports we have given THE OREGONIAN during the past twenty months will recognize the fact, that we have at all times reported real estate matters impartially, and to the best of our judgment and belief as they were at the time of our writing we venture to make a few remarks on the Irish land league as a project aimed at and calculated to destroy all property rights. We approach the subject with regret, because it may possibly alienate some thoughtless clients but with a resolute will to do our duty to the real estate interests we represent and the public, and the journal which affords us space in its columns. The main feature of the league in which we are concerned is its pledge to pay no rent. We do not enter into the question of the immemorial rights of ownership of Irish lands. It is immaterial whether they were acquired by conquest, confiscated for treason, purchased or yet remain in possession of the lineal descendants of their original celtic owners. In any case, the order is "to pay no rent." In connection with this important subject we notice two facts, viz: First, The passage of a bill through the English parliament, entitled the Irish lands bill, the provisions of which are so sweepingly radical and so immensely in favor of tenants as to border on confiscation of the rights of ownership. The second is that the "no rent principle" of the land league, if it could be applied to country lands, would speedily be also applied to city property, and in due course to money. Thus every individual would have and own all he held in possession. Hitherto we have entertained the belief that laws are made with three main objects, viz: 1. The protection of life. 2. The preservation of liberty. 3. The security of property. We are now almost inclined to think we have been mistaken; at least so in effect, says the land league, and that honest (?) intelligent (?) and patriotic (?) portion of the American press that supports it. For ourselves we rent more than we own, we borrow more than we lend but if the principles of the land league are to be applied in Oregon, we will rent the whole state, if we can, borrow its entire capital, if we are able, and pay neither rent nor interest as long as we live. Seriously, be it man, society or newspaper that panders to agrarianism by tampering with property rights, the result will ultimately be the same, such will lose the confidence and support of every true American, and every property owning Irishman, and they are very many. On the other hand it is possible they may receive the doubtful support of every scallywag who, having nothing to lose, hopes by producing anarchy to ascend from his native mud level to the surface.

Every intelligent American citizen demands and expects to have and to hold his life, liberty and property with security. Could the no-principle-no-rent demand of the land league be complied with, it would anarchize the world and utterly annihilate all property rights.

Real Estate Market.

The transactions of the week, as shown by the records, number 33, amounting in the aggregate to $68,078 96, distributed as follows:

Country	9	deeds	$11,575 96
Couch & N	1	"	4,126 00
East Portland	1	"	1,460 00
City	8	"	49,702 00
St. John	1	"	1,015 00
U. S.	1	"	
Right of way	1	"	200 00
Total	33		$68,078 96

How Unlike Garfield.

[Special to St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Arthur has indicated to the senators his purpose to confer with them relative to appointments to office in their respective states. But he has not made any promises to any of them. The misunderstanding which grew out of a supposed promise during the last administration, President Arthur's friends say is too fresh in his mind to commit himself to any particular man. The senators are very quiet now, but the indications are that they will be just as much disposed now as they ever have been to resist any inroads upon their prerogatives in the matter of local patronage, and that President Arthur, though he has the sympathy of the stalwarts, cannot expect the support of the latter if he shall attempt to override them in their own states.

When distributing lately at Braemar the prizes of the Highland games, Lady John Manners said that she believed the Scottish peasantry owed their great muscular power to oatmeal and milk, and she wished the English peasantry would live on the like fare. Lady John has excellent authority for her belief. Twenty years ago a most careful parliamentary report declared that the declension in the physique of the Northumbrians was coeval with their abandonment of oatmeal and milk for wheaten bread and tea.

The Spanish papers state that the discovery has been made in the colonial office at Madrid of a small picture in oils of Columbus in a perfect state of preservation. It represents him as about forty years of age, with thick, dark hair, and a hooked nose. It is conjectured to be a contemporary portrait.

"I used to read in books that if you looked a lion steadily in the eye he would quail. The British lion is evidently not properly constructed, or else my book lied."—*Charles Parnell.*

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

IN

WESTERN OREGON.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON

M[illegible]

THIS BANK is prepared to receive applications for loans over IMPROVED FARMING LANDS in Western Oregon, AT

NINE PER CENT.

AND FOR

PERIODS OF TWO TO SIX YEARS,

COLLECTING

INTEREST YEARLY,

Or principal repaid upon the installment plan, within five to seven years, in the borrower's option.

WILLIAM REID, Managing Director,
48 First Street, Portland.

[illegible]

IN

CITY OF PORTLAND.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON

MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK.

THIS BANK is prepared to negotiate loans over Portland properties in

Sums of $500 to $25,000

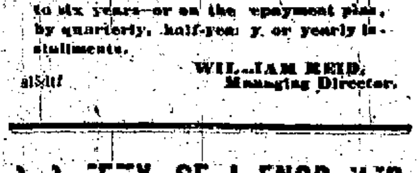
AT

NINE PER CENT.

Repayable in one sum within two, three to six years—or on the repayment plan, by quarterly, half-yearly or yearly installments.

WILLIAM REID,
Managing Director.

C. B. FEY, SEAL ENGRAVER
88 Oak St., bet. First and Second.



DRESS GOODS.

We are now offering a large assortment of the most desirable styles of

FALL & WINTER DRESS MATERIALS

In Black, Plain Colors, Plaids and Stripes

AT POPULAR PRICES.

ALSO

PLUSHES, VELVETS, SILKS, SATINS, GIMPS, FRINGES, BUTTONS AND OTHER TRIMMINGS,

To which we invite the attention of close cash buyers.

OLDS & KING.

186 FIRST STREET,

BETWEEN YAMHILL AND TAYLOR.

The Northwestern Marriage Insurance Co.

OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF OREGON.

CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, $ 00,000.00.

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S. JULIUS MEYER, of Fleckenstein & Meyer, Wholesale Liquors.
CHARLES HEGELE, of Alisky & Hegele, Wholesale Confectioners.

Policies of from one thousand to ten thousand dollars each issued to unmarried persons of good moral character upon payment of an annual premium of $5 on each thousand for males under 18 and females under 16, and $4 per year on each thousand for all above those ages, for the first four years; after which only one dollar per thousand will be charged, during unmarried life. In addition to these annual premiums, and commencing next February, a monthly rate, graded according to age, will also be levied upon each $1000 of insurance, viz: On all under 12 years, 25cts; 12 years, 50cts; 13 years 60cts; 14 years, 75cts; 15 years, 85cts; 16 years, $1 [illegible]; 17 years, $1 25; 18 years, $1 35; 19 years, $1 40; 20 to 25 years, $1 50; 25 to 35 years, $1 75 and all above 35 years $2 per month.

Those holding policies of $4000 or less are not, under pain of forfeiture, allowed to marry within six months from the date of such policy, and those holding policies of a greater amount than $4000 are not allowed to marry within the first year.

Policies are payable at the end of the year in which marriage occurs at the rate of 25 per cent. for every year from the date and amount of policy; after which all further interest ceases. For example: A, who is 16 years old, takes out a policy Aug. 1, 1881, for $1000, paying $6. On the first of February following he commences paying monthly dues of $1 50, and then marries, it being six months from the date of his policy; he still continues to pay $1 50 per month until the 1st of August, 1882, when he receives ¼ the amount of his policy, less 4 annual premiums, leaving him $226 net, having only paid out $15, and his policy is then canceled. B is of the same age and takes out a like policy at the same time, but marries the second year and receives twice as much as A did. C takes out a like policy and marries the third year thereafter, receiving three times as much benefits as A, or ¾ the amount of his insurance. D also takes out a similar policy, but fails to marry until the end of the 4th year thereafter, when he receives the full amount, $1000. E takes out a policy of $4000 at the same time, paid 5 times as much premiums and monthly dues, but received, according to date of marriage, 5 times as much benefits, and so on for any other ages or amounts.

Parties residing where no agency has yet been established may procure policies by sending direct to the home office or nearest agency, giving date and place of birth, and at the same time remitting by money order, registered letter or check, $5 or $6, according to age as stated above, for each $1000 of insurance desired. Contracts made on the present basis will not be affected by any higher rates of monthly dues which may hereafter be deemed necessary.

This is purely a home institution, and the names of the officers, directors and reference given in circular, with its stock capital, are a sufficient guarantee of its perfect reliability.

Energetic agents wanted everywhere. All our authorized agents are under bonds, and carry their commissions with them.

As to the feasibility of this plan of insurance and the ability of the company to promptly meet all its engagements, or for any other particulars, address A. S. GROSS, Secretary.
Home Office: Room 52, Union Block (entrance on Stark St.), Portland, Or.

HENRY DOYLE & CO
511 Market St., San Francisco,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Barbour's Irish Flax Threads,
Barbour's Salmon Net Twines,
Passaic Flax Mills Bag Twines,
Macrame Lace Threads,
Clark's "O.N.T." Spool Cotton,
Milward's Helix Needles,
Milward's Fish Hooks,
All. Needle and Fish Hook Co's Hooks, Fish Nets, Seines and Twines, Cotton Gill-Net Twines,
Flax Twines, etc.;
Field's Tacks, Nails and Eyelets.
au25d6m

[illegible]
MARSH MALLOW, ALMOND,
STRAWBERRY, PISTACLIEA,
RASPBERRY, PUTLE FUETLI,
COCOANUT, PANOCHE,
VANILA, CHOCOLATE ICE,
WALNUT, PLUM PUDDING
VARIETIES:
FRENCH CANDIED FRUITS.
NOUGAT,
COCOANUT,
JELLIES,
CHOCOLATE,
PISTOCHES PORTUGAIS,
And all the very latest productions in Fancy Candies.
ICE CREAM IN SEASON.
ALISKY & HEGELE,
145 FIRST ST.

WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS.
Robbins & Yates
PICTURE RAIL.
Manufacturers
Engravings
Organs
Frames
Portland
229
First St.
Pianos
Violins
Guitars
Mouldings
Chromos
WINDOW CORNICE.
and Dealers

THE McCAMMON PIANOS.

TAYLOR'S SPRING BEDS!
(REEDER'S PATENT.)
BEST IN USE.
NEVER LOSE THEIR SHAPE!
Read the following Testimonials:

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 19, 1881.
I have now over eighty (80) of Taylor's Spring Beds in use in the National Hotel, thirty (30) of which have been used daily for over three years, and will say that they are in as good condition now as when put in, having needed no repairs in that time. I consider them the cheapest, cleanest and best spring bed in the market, and would not have any other kind in my hotel.
[Signed] J. B. KELLOGG, J. F. DAVIS.

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 10, 1881.
I have in use several of Taylor's Spring Beds, all of which give perfect satisfaction, and are to-day in as good repair as when first used, three years ago.
[Signed] JOHN M. BRECK.
Manufactured by
L. TAYLOR,
26 Caruthers St., Portland, Or.
oddlmo

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
D. J. MALARKEY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Foreign & Domestic Produce.
We make the sale of Dairy Produce a Specialty.
DEPOT FOR OREGON HOP GROWERS.
Consignments and orders solicited. Letters of inquiry promptly answered. Weekly Prices Current mailed free on application.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
10 and 12 Front St., Portland, Or.

[illegible]
IMPORTERS
AND
Commission Merchants
AGENTS FOR LLOYD'S.
AND
The Underwriting and Agency Association
OFFER FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES
Ind Coope's and Tennent's Ales; Guinness' Pig Brand Stout; [illegible] Gin; Geneva in bulk; Scotch Whiskey in case and bulk; Dunville's and other Irish Whiskies; Jules Robin brand in cases and bulk; Boroville, Hennessy and Martell; Carte D'Or, Perrier's and Louis' Champagnes; Fine Sherries and Port; Bordeaux Clarets; Excellent Pure Malt Vinegar; Pure Salad Oil; Brough's Table Salt; Nobles & Hoares' Varnishes; Wheat Sacks and Hessians; Fire Bricks; Soda Crystals; Soda Ash and high proof Caustic Soda, etc., etc., etc.

JAMES E. KOONTZ,
UMATILLA, OR.
FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANT.
RATES REDUCED.
A Large Fire-Proof Warehouse for Storage
ALSO DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Hardware and General Merchandise.
(Established in 1871.)
[illegible] Mark Goods care J. E. K. JAMES E. KOONTZ.

JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.,
UMATILLA.
FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,
HARDWARE,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Mark Goods care J. R. F. U. JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.

DILL DUBOIS. W. B. KING
DuBOIS & KING,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 and 114 Front Street, Portland, Or.
616 Battery St., San Francisco.
Special attention given to the sale of Wool, Grain Flour and Produce in Portland and San Francisco.

Agents wanted for Life of President Garfield. A complete, faithful history from cradle to grave, by the eminent biographer, Col. Conwell. Books all ready for delivery. An elegantly illustrated volume. Endorsed edition. Liberal terms. Agents take orders for from 20 to 50 copies daily. Outsells any other book ten to one. Agents never made money so fast. The book sells itself. Experience not necessary. Failure unknown. All make immense profits. Private terms free. ol5d&wlm
GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

ZAN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
BROOMS AND WOODEN WARE, AND IMPORTERS OF WILLOW WARE.
Nos. 12 and 14 North Front St.

INSURANCE.

MARINE INSURANCE.
The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co.,
OF LIVERPOOL
Capital $10,000,000
Surplus over Capital 2,[illegible]4,135
Deposit in Oregon 50,000
Risks accepted and POLICIES WRITTEN at the agency.
NO. 5 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OR.
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

1794. 188[illegible].
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, - - $1,250,000 00
Assets, - - $3,761,379 47
GEO. L. CHASE, President. C. B. WHITING, Secretary.
A. D. FLINT, Manager Pacific Department, San Francisco, Cal.
J. W. G. COFRAN,
Special Agent for Oregon and Washington Territory.
Office: 28 Stark St., Union Block, Portland.

[illegible] FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
CAPITAL
$10,000,000
PACIFIC BRANCH,
422 California St., San Francisco.
C. D. DORNIN, Manager.
[illegible] SEXTON, Ass't Manager.
J. BACHMAN & BRO., General Agents,
Oregon and Washington Territory,
Portland, Oregon.

THE
SCOTTISH UNION
AND
NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.
This Company is among the oldest and strongest companies in the world. Its organization dates back to 1824. Of the ninety-five companies doing business on this coast, and the [illegible] reporting to the New York insurance department, in amount of paid up capital it ranks No. [illegible], while in point of assets it ranks No. 6. Adding its subscribed capital, subject to call, amounting to over $20,000,000, which, under the stringent laws of Great Britain governing unpaid capital, as fully illustrated in the failure of the Glasgow Bank, is available to the last dollar for its liabilities, it stands at the head of all the companies doing business in America, making in all, in actual resources, $[illegible], and every policy issued pledges on its face, and in its contract binds its actual net assets, every dollar of its authorized and subscribed capital of $30,000,000 to the payment of its fire losses.
MACDONALD & WALLS,
General Agents, San Francisco.
J. BACHMAN & BRO., Portland,
State Agents Oregon and Washington Territory.

UNION
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital - - - - $750,000
Branch Office for Oregon,
108 First Street, Portland, Oregon.
W. S. CALDWELL, Agent.

[illegible]
[illegible] LONDON,
[illegible] and QUEEN
Insurance Companies of London and Liverpool.
Deposit in Oregon [illegible]
[illegible]
$4[illegible],896,123 [illegible]
Joint Policy Issued by the Four Companies.
Office [illegible] and [illegible] Front St., Portland, Or.
CORBITT & MACLEAY, General Agents.
EDWARD HALL, Manager.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORY BRANCH.
[illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital - - - - $5,000,000
With unlimited liability of stockholders.
U. S. Bonds deposited with State Treasurer in Oregon [illegible]
Letter of Credit, Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Or. [illegible]
W. H. BROWN, MANAGER.
No. 7 [illegible] St., Portland.

INCORPORATED 1868.
Home Mutual Insurance Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.
FIRE ONLY.
Losses Paid Since Organization, $1,334,632 [illegible].
Losses Paid in Oregon in [illegible] Year $62,363 2[illegible].
OREGON BRANCH OFFICE,
GEO. L. STORY, Manager,
Southeast cor. First and Stark Streets,
Opposite Ladd & Tilton's Bank,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

1867. 188[illegible].
J. C. CARSON,
Manufacturer and Dealer in All Kinds of
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
Frames, Moldings, Brackets,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
SEASONED FINISHED LUMBER
Constantly on hand.
IMPORTER OF
Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes,
And a Full Line of
PAINTERS' MATERIALS.
Orders from the Country will receive prompt and careful attention.
SALESROOM, 131 FRONT ST.,
Factory at Webber's Mill, Portland, Oregon.

PEN D'OREILLE LAKE
Sandy Point Piling Works, N. P. R. R.
The undersigned has opened the largest and best stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., etc., north of Spokane Falls, which will be sold at Walla Walla retail prices.
old6mo JOHN BUSSELL, Proprietor.

RAILROADS

Northern Pacific Railroad.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

[illegible]

KALAMA TO TACOMA

AND

TACOMA TO WILKESON

(Coal Mines.)

Mail Line Trains Daily

DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Tacoma	7:30 A. M.	Kalama	12:00 M.
Kalama	11:00 A. M.	Tacoma	3:30 P. M.

Puyallup Road Trains.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Tacoma	1:45 P. M.	Carbonado	5 P. M.
Carbonado	6:00 A. M.	Tacoma	9 A. M.

Connections.

At Tacoma with Pacific Mail Steamships for San Francisco, and with Sound steamers for Victoria, Seattle, Olympia and all points on Puget Sound.

At Lake View with stage for Steilacoom.

At Tenino with the Olympia and Tenino Railroad for Olympia.

At Kalama with O. R. & N. Co.'s boats for Portland and all railroad and steamship lines centering at Portland.

At Portland on Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M. with steamers for Port Townsend, Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Fraser River.

PEND D'OREILLE DIVISION.

Wallula Junction to Spokan Falls.

DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Wallula Junct'n	[illegible] A. M.	Spokan Falls	[illegible] P. M.
Spokan Falls	6:00 A. M.	Wallula Junct'n	[illegible]:45 P. M.

Connections.

At Wallula Junction with the O. R. & N. Co.'s Rail road lines.

At Ainsworth with the O. R. & N. Co.'s steamboats for Lewiston and all intermediate points on Snake River.

At Cheney with stages for Medical Lake, Spangle and Farmington.

At Spokan Falls with stages for Colfax, Fort Colville, Lewiston, Medical Lake, Spangle, Fort Coeur d'Alene, Lake Pend d'Oreille, and all points in Northern Idaho.

Through Tickets.

Through tickets for sale at the principal offices of the Company, and at the office of the O. R. & N. Co. in Portland, Oregon, to Victoria and Seattle, and via P. M. S. S. Co. steamships from Tacoma and O. R. & N. Co.'s and P. C. S. S. Co.'s steamships from Portland to San Francisco.

Through tickets to Portland, Oregon, for sale at Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Tenino.

J. W. SPRAGUE, Gen'l Sup't.
OTIS SPRAGUE, Sup't Pac. Div., New Tacoma.
H. W. FAIRWEATHER, Sup't Pend d'Oreille Div., Ainsworth.

aul

Oregonian Railway Company

LIMITED.

NEW ROUTE.

COMMENCING OCTOBER 1st, 1881, AND UNTIL further notice, Trains and Steamers will run as follows:

8:[illegible]5 A. M. DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, from foot of Madison street, steamers City of Salem and Salem for river points. Close connections made on

WESTSIDE DIVISION

With train at Fulquartz Landing, for Dundee, West Dayton, Lafayette, [illegible], Sheridan, Perrydale, Dallas, [illegible] and [illegible], arriving at Airlie at [illegible] P. M.

RETURNING—Leave Airlie at [illegible] A. M., connecting with boat at Fulquartz, arriving at Portland [illegible] P. M.

EAST SIDE DIVISION.

With train at Ray's Landing for St. Paul, French Prairie, Woodburn, [illegible], Silverton, Waldo Hills, [illegible], West Stayton, [illegible] arriving at Brownsville [illegible] P. M.

RETURNING—Leave Brownsville at [illegible] A. M., connecting with boat at Ray's, arriving at Portland [illegible] P. M.

FREIGHT

Received and forwarded daily from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. at Company's wharf foot of Madison street.

J. M. FILLMORE, General Superintendent.
JNO. R. WHEAT, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

DR. SPINNEY,
No. 11 Kearny street, S. F.,
Treats all Chronic and Special Diseases.
YOUNG MEN
WHO MAY BE SUFFERING FROM THE EFFECTS of youthful follies or indiscretion, will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. DR. SPINNEY will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Seminal Weakness, or private disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure.
MIDDLE-AGED MEN.
[illegible]
Call or address DR. SPINNEY & CO.,
No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.
P. S. For private diseases of short standing a full course of medicine, sufficient for a cure, with directions, will be sent to any address on receipt of [illegible]

[illegible] FOR [illegible]
DR. GIBBON'S
DISPENSARY,

623 KEARNY ST. corner of Commercial street, San Francisco. Established in 1854, for the treatment of sexual and Seminal diseases, such as [illegible] and affected should not fail to call upon him. The Doctor has traveled extensively in Europe, and inspected thoroughly the various hospitals there, obtaining a great deal of valuable information, which he is competent to impart those in need of his services. DR. GIBBON will make no charge unless he effects a cure. Persons at a distance may be cured at home. All communications strictly confidential. Send $10 for a package of medicine. You see no one but the Doctor. Persons writing to the Doctor will please state the name of the paper they saw this advertisement in. Charges reasonable. Call or write. Address DR. J. F. GIBBON, Box 1957, San Francisco. jy8dly

DR. JORDAN & CO.,
MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.
571 Market St., San Francisco.
The only pupils in California of the great Prof. Ricord of Paris can be consulted at the office, 211 Geary St. in English or German, privately or by letter, on Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, Stricture, Rupture, Catarrh, Syphilis, [illegible] Diseases of the blood and skin, cured without the use of mercury. A valuable book, in English or German, "The Philosophy of Marriage," sent free to any address. a5dlf

MARKETS.

A. H. JOHNSON,
Central Market,
Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Highest price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

J. S. KELLER,
Corner of Madison and First Sts.,
Is prepared to supply Fresh
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Established 1859.
J. B. CONGLE & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Saddlery Hardware, etc.
106 and 110 Front st., E. side.
Good assortment of all kinds of Saddles and Harness made of No. 1 Oak Tanned Leather. Country orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF,
MACHINISTS,
62 and 64 Front Street,
Housework, Doors, Railings, Iron Shutters and Machinery of all descriptions. Planing and Moulding Tools to order.

[illegible] laborers striking, the police had to protect [illegible] superintendent of native laborers. They do not [illegible] French overseers and say Americans could [illegible] per cent. more work out of them.

Will not Interfere.

[illegible] Nov. 5.—Advices from Buenos Ayres of [illegible] report that the United States minister [illegible] informed the Chilian government that [illegible] would not interfere in the negotia[illegible] a treaty of peace with Peru.

ball will then take place, in which most of the distinguished guests and their hosts will take part. With this ball official courtesies will close, and on the next day the French delegation will disband. Several of the party will return to France by Wednesday's steamer, but the majority will stay some time longer, several intending to go to California. The Von Steubens are to be entertained at a concert by the Liederkranz and Arion societies united, on the eve of their departure for home, which will be November 9th.

A Shipwrecked Crew.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The mate and five seamen of the German ship Hugo, before reported destroyed by fire while on a voyage from Newcastle, England, for San Francisco, have landed at Queenstown.

King of the Blood is not a "cure all," but in all disorders attributable to impurity of blood and its defective circulation, nothing else [illegible] its effect. See advertisement.

[illegible] must be," was the reply.

One day a man much the worse for whisky staggered up to the celebrated Whitefield and said: "Misser Whitefield, I was converted by you two years ago." "Ah!" said the preacher, "this looks just like my work. Now, if God had converted you—"

Clothing, Clothing, Clothing, Clothing, Clothing.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

AND KEEPS HIS MOUTH SHUT.

The exercise of these faculties accompanied by reasonable intelligence [illegible] HIMES THE PRINTER [illegible] Washington street, Portland [illegible] Legal Blanks, Book-Binding, Paper Ruling [illegible] Making specialties.

[illegible] Agents wanted for Life of President Garfield. A complete, faithful history from cradle to grave, by the eminent biographer, Col. Conwell. Books all ready for delivery. An elegantly illustrated volume. Endorsed edition. Liberal terms. Agents take orders for from 20 to 50 copies daily. Outsells any other book ten to one. Agents never made money so fast. The book sells itself. Experience not necessary. Failure unknown. All make immense profits. Private terms free. ol5d&wlm
GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Cures in 30 to 90 Days. No cure, no pay. Enclose stamp for circular and price list. H. S. HENDRICKS, [illegible] Morrison st., Portland, Or.

ZAN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
BROOMS AND WOODEN WARE, AND IMPORTERS OF WILLOW WARE.
Nos. 12 and 14 North Front St.

"YES."

They stood above the world,
 In a world apart,
And she dropped her happy eyes,
And stilled the throbbing pulses
 Of her happy heart.
And the moonlight fell above her,
Her secret to discover,
 And the moonbeams kissed her hair,
As though no human lover
Had laid his kisses there.

"Look up, brown eyes," he said,
 "And answer mine;
Lift up those silken fringes,
That hide a happy light,
 Almost divine."
The jealous moonlight drifted
To the finger half uplifted,
 Where shone the opal ring—
Where the colors danced and shifted
 On the pretty, changeful thing.

Just the old, old story,
 Of light and shade,
Love, like the opal tender,
Like it, may be to vary,
 May be to fade,
Just the old, tender story,
Just a glimpse of morning glory,
 In an earthly Paradise,
With shadowy reflections,
 In a pair of sweet brown eyes.

Brown eyes a man might well
 Be proud to win!
Open to hold his image,
Shut under silken lashes
 Only to shut him in.
Oh, glad eyes look together,
For life's dark stormy weather
 Grows to a fairer thing,
When young eyes look upon it
 Through a slender wedding ring.
—*Harper's Bazar.*

THE KEY OF THE IRON SAFE.

To be precise, it was on the night of Tuesday, the 14th of March, that Mr. Milbourne disappeared. It was on the morning of the 15th that Mr. Callow called in Clarges street; on the 16th he was sent down to Mr. Netherston at Torquay, who forthwith telegraphed that he would himself arrive in London on the 17th, bringing with him his duplicate key to the iron safe.

Inspector Ferraby confessed to himself that he was puzzled. He was careful not to confess as much to anybody else, however. Indeed, he did not hesitate to maintain that he possessed a clue to the mystery, the while he assumed an aspect of shrewd reserve and calm vigilance. He had fairly taken up his abode in Great Grasshopper House.

With the presence of Mr. Netherston upon the scene, and the production of his duplicate key, the mystery of the disappearance of Mr. Milbourne was solved, but in the most painful and appalling manner. The strong room having been opened, the body of the missing solicitor was discovered in a huddled attitude upon the iron floor. Apparently the poor man had been thrust into the room with some violence. There was a wound upon his scalp where his head had struck against one of the iron shelves of the safe. He had, perhaps, already taken up his hat and umbrella when the murderous assault was made upon him; at any rate these rested beside his body. It was possible, of course, that they had been flung into the safe after him.

"Murder," observed Mr. Ferraby, in a low tone, "if there ever was a murder."

A stranger's gloves found in the murdered man's room! The inspector tied the gloves up in a paper and deposited them in his pocket. He made an entry of some length in his note-book, and then took to brooding a good deal over the matter of the murder, as though discovery could be arrived at by a sort of incubative process.

The murder made a great stir. The newspapers found it an exciting theme. There was, of course, an inquest. There had been a postmortem examination of the body. Inspector Ferraby was called. In the course of his testimony he produced the gloves found in Mr. Milbourne's room. He was obliged to confess, however, that he had not succeeded in tracing the gloves to their owner. The case was enveloped in mystery. It was proposed that there should be an open verdict: Willful murder against some person or persons unknown.

Suddenly a voice was heard in the court: "Mr. Coroner, I request that my evidence may be heard. *These gloves are mine.* I identify them."

There was considerable excitement, or what the newspapers call "sensation," in court. A gentlemanly-looking, well-dressed young man stepped into the witness-box.

His name, it appeared, was Charles Delmar. He was not in business. He possessed some means of his own, and he confessed that he made money on the turf. A bill of exchange accepted by him had come into the possession of a client of the firm of Netherston & Milbourne. He had failed to honor his acceptance. He had been threatened, therefore, with legal proceedings, that produced the letter he had received from the firm. It informed him that a writ would be issued against him on the 15th of March. To avoid this he hurried up from Newmarket on the afternoon of the 14th. He was late in calling at the office of Messrs. Netherston & Milbourne, for his train had been considerably behind time. He brought with him money to satisfy the claim made by the lawyers on behalf of their client. It was later than 6 o'clock when he reached the office of the firm, but he could not say how much later. It might have been half past six. The clerks had left apparently, but the doors were not closed and the gas was burning in the office. A gentleman who stated himself to be Mr. Milbourne came from an inner room. The witness had never seen him before—had never before entered Great Grasshopper House. He explained to Mr. Milbourne the object of his visit. His interview scarcely lasted five minutes. The interview over, the matter of business concluded, he left Mr. Milbourne at his desk. Could not say whether he had or not, in going out, closed the door of the office behind him. Had noticed the large iron safe—it was open, and the key stood in the lock, he thought, but was not sure. He had not observed any one lurking about the entrance to the office. Did not remember meeting any one in the passage. Did not miss his gloves immediately; thought, at first, he must have left them in the cab which conveyed him from the station to Great Grasshopper House. Recollected afterward that he had them on when he entered the lawyer's office, but it was too late then to go back for them. He had left London the following morning. Had not seen the newspaper for some days. Directly he had heard of the murder he hurried back to town to give evidence before the coroner. He had only arrived in town that morning. Had now told the court all he knew.

It was judged that Mr. Delmar had given his evidence very fairly. He had answered promptly every question put to him. An adjournment of the inquiry was proposed; but the coroner thought that upon the whole they might as well terminate their labors and leave further proceeding to the police. So the jury returned an open verdict.

Large rewards were offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Daniel Milbourne, and it was understood the police were most active and indefatigable in their endeavors to solve the mystery of the crime and bring the guilty to justice. No arrests were made, however, and people began to talk lightly of the intelligence of our officers of the law, and to inquire rather contemptuously concerning the "theory of the police."

For some time Mr. Kimber was unpleasantly conscious that he was an object of suspicion. Turn which way he would he saw, or fancied that he saw, the eye of a policeman fixed upon him in a scrutinizing and distrustful manner. It was hard; for few men regretted the decease of his employer more sincerely than did Mr. Kimber. He could only rely upon the excellence of his character, his well known respectability, and hope that in time he might live down the misgivings on his account, even of the police.

It was different with Mr. Delmar. He, too, was under surveillance. The tall, thin figure of Inspector Ferraby followed him like his shadow. But he had not Mr. Kimber's consolation. Mr. Delmar had no reserve of reputation to fall back upon. He turned upon the officer one day

"Look here, I have had about enough of this. When are you going to let me alone? When is there to be an end of this?"

"When the murderer of Daniel Milbourne is discovered," said the inspector.

"Give a dog a bad name and hang him. You want to hang me, I suppose?"

"I want to hang the murderer of Daniel Milbourne."

"I know I'm a bad character; that my kind of life isn't considered respectable. People think because a man bets he needs must be a rogue; that all are black sheep who go on the turf. But, like some one else, we are not so black as we are painted. I'm a man of good family, I'd have you know. My father was a clergyman. I received a university education. I've lived like a gentleman, though I do attend races; and, now and then, I admit it, am terribly down on my luck."

"I know all this about you, and more, Mr. Delmar," said the inspector.

"You persist, then, in dogging my footsteps; in haunting me like a ghost?"

"I must do my duty, Mr. Delmar."

"The reward tempts you, I suppose. Old Netherston, I hear, is very liberal with his money. He'd pay any amount, they tell me, to discover the party who was really guilty of the murder."

"Mr. Netherston does what he thinks his duty, and I do what I think mine."

"Then I'm to see you whichever way I go, am I? You're to follow me whether I go east, west, north, or south, are you? Well, I warn you; it's enough to madden a man. You may try my patience too far. And some day, when I look round and find you following my footsteps, I shall be tempted to—"

"Not to murder me, Mr. Delmar?" As the inspector spoke, he seized the young man by the arm.

"No," said Mr. Delmar, with a strange laugh. "Not to murder you, Mr. Inspector, only to give you in charge. As I said before, I warn you." Mr. Delmar turned on his heel and departed. There was a cruel and wrathful expression on his face. He was of a deadly pallor, and his blue eyes flashed angrily.

The inspector mused: "A violent man, of vicious habits of life, liable to fits of passion, unscrupulous, vindictive, pitiless. He is capable of any crime. He carries a revolver. He would have shot me then if he had dared, or the chance had seemed favorable. I know the man now. He did it."

The inspector walked on slowly, meditating as he went in the direction Mr. Delmar had taken.

"It was a bold step, this coming forward to claim his gloves and give evidence, and he did it very well. But he received little money at Newmarket that day and brought no bank notes to London. He went to the office to beg for time, probably. The temptation to snatch the dishonored bill was too much for him; he yielded. The murder resulted. A little more evidence and the warrant might issue."

Some months went by. It was now Christmas time; a very cold Christmas, with the snow heavy upon the roadways and roof—nature's face all white with the cold—and the wind whistling and roaring round the street corners with a sort of frantic savageness.

Inspector Ferraby was still active, though he looked blue and pinched enough, for all the close buttoning-up of his heavy overcoat and the thick muffling of his neck and chin.

Had the time for action really come at last?

After a close conference with old Mr Netherston, Inspector Ferraby had sought the authorities at Bond street. A warrant was issued for the immediate apprehension of Charles Delmar, charged with the murder of Daniel Milbourne.

There was great excitement in the little street in Bloomsbury; not only because of the appearance upon the scene of Inspector Ferraby in a cab accompanied by two policemen, but a cry of alarm had arisen from one of the houses in the street—a lodging house. With one accord all the windows in the neighborhood seemed to be flung open, regardless of the bitterly-bleak weather, and clusters of heads, young and old, tidy and untidy, forth with protruded.

"What's the matter?" people asked, their teeth chattering in the cold. Some one answered: "Well, they do say as one of Mrs. Grimston's lodgers, the gentleman in the back attic, has gone and shot himself."

"Am I too late?" murmured Inspector Ferraby, as he mounted the stairs.

It was a low-ceilinged, meanly-furnished room, with battered walls and an uneven, creaking floor. The light entered through the snow-pattered window, fell upon the bed, and upon the body of Charles Delmar stretched across it. A pistol had fallen on the floor beside a pool of blood. The face was scarcely disfigured, but there was a small, dark wound through which the bullet had passed, in the center of the forehead. Death, it was plain, had been instantaneous. He was half undressed, his cheeks were hollow, and there were deep lines about his white lips, but he looked very handsome still. His face had even gained in refinement of expression.

"Such a nice gentleman as he was," sobbed Mrs. Grimston; "so pleasant-spoken always and so liberal with his money so long as he had any."

"Don't cry," said the inspector.

"I shall never get such another lodger, though I must say that, if he was obliged to kill himself, I wish as he'd done it anywhere else. It's so unsettling in a lodging house, and so hard upon a landlady—at Christmas time, too, of all others. But what's Christmas time to him now, poor gentleman! For the matter of that, what's Christmas time to a good many others that's almost as poor and pale and cold and dead as he is, poor dear?"

And she burst into tears.

The inspector was eying the floor inquisitively. Presently he stooped and with the help of a large clasp-knife succeeded in raising a portion of one of the boards. He found beneath it a rusty key. He examined it carefully, and observed as he thrust it into his pocket: "Beyond a doubt, *the key of that iron safe!*"

SPOOPENDYKE'S BABY.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

"Well, well, well," said Mr. Spoopendyke, with a grin that involved his whole head, and an effort at a tip toe tread that shook the whole house. "And so it's a girl, my dear."

Mrs. Spoopendyke smiled faintly and Mr. Spoopendyke picked up his heiress.

"It's the image of you," she said, regarding with some trepidation his method of handling the infant.

"I don't see how you make that out," said Mr. Spoopendyke, gravely. "I don't know when my nose looked like the thumb part of a boiled lobster claw. Do I understand you that my eyes bear any resemblance to the head of a screw?"

"I mean the general features," murmured Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"The general features seem to be a mouth," retorted Mr. Spoopendyke, examining his acquisition. "If our general features are at all alike, my visage must remind you of an earthquake. Hi! kitchee! kitchee! What makes her fold up her legs like that?"

"She can't help it," reasoned Mrs. Spoopendyke, "They'll straighten out in time."

"No time like the present," quoted Mr. Spoopendyke, and he took his daughter's feet and commenced pulling her limbs. "I don't want any bandy legged flirt in this family while I'm at the head of it."

Naturally the baby began to cry and Mr. Spoopendyke essayed to soothe it.

"Hi! kitchee! kitchee! kitch-ee-ee!" he chirruped. "Great Scott, what a cavern! Any idea how much this mouth weighs? I'll kitchee! You'll have to get that mouth roofed in before the cold weather. What's the matter with her anyway?"

"Perhaps you hurt her. Let me take her, please," pleaded helpless Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"She's doing well enough. Hi! you! hold up! Haven't you anything to catch this mouth in? It's spilling all over the neighborhood. Hi Topsy, Genevieve, Cleopatra, dry up! I'm going to have trouble breaking this young one's temper, I can see that. Here! bend the other way once," and Mr. Spoopendyke tried to straighten up his offspring without avail.

"Let her come to me, do, please," moaned Mrs. Spoopendyke, and Mr. Spoopendyke was forced to hand her over.

"Well, that's quite a baby," said he, nursing his knee and eyeing the infant. "What're those bumps over its eyes for? What propenderance of intelligence do they represent?"

"You mustn't talk so," remonstrated Mrs. Spoopendyke. "She's the handsomest child you ever saw."

"Well she's got to stop biting her nails before she goes any further with this procession. Here, take your hands out of your mouth, can't you? Why don't you put her hands down?"

"Why, all babies do that," explained Mrs. Spoopendyke. "You can't stop that."

"I'm going to try," said Mr. Spoopendyke, "and I don't want to be interfered with in bringing this child up. Here, you, Maud S. Bonesetter, put your hands in your pockets. Don't let me see any more nail chewing or you and I'll get mixed up in an argument. She gets that from your family, Mrs. Spoopendyke."

"Say, dear, don't you want to go and order some things?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"No," rejoined her husband, "I want to see this youngster. Where's her chin? Do babies always have their upper jaw set right on their shoulders? Kitchee, kitchee, her scalp comes clear to the bridge of her nose. I don't believe she's quite right. Where's her forehead? Great Moses, her head is all on the back part! Say, that baby's got to be pressed. That's no shape."

"Get away, exclaimed Mrs. Spoopendyke, indignantly. "She's a perfect angel. There's nothing in the world the matter with her."

"Of course you know," growled Mr. Spoopendyke. "You don't want anything more than a fog horn and a misspent appropriation to be an orphan asylum. If I had your faith and the colic I'd make a living as a foundling's home! She'll be old enough to spank in a week, won't she?"

"No, she won't," said Mrs. Spoopendyke. "She'll never be old enough for that."

"I'll bet she will," grunted Mr. Spoopendyke, "if she isn't; she'll get it before she matures up to that period. That's all. Let me take her. Here, let's have her."

But Mrs. Spoopendyke flatly refused.

"Keep your dod gasted baby, then!" roared Mr. Spoopendyke. "If you know more about babies than I do, then keep her. The way you coddle her one would think she was a new paste for the complexion. If you had one more brain and a handle, you'd make a fair rattle box! Fit you up with a broken sofa and a grease spot and you'd do for a second hand nursery."

And Mr. Spoopendyke started off to find his friend Specklewottle, who congratulated him, and started off with him to assist in the selection of an overcoat and a pair of ear muffs as precautionary against the approaching winter.

SOME OF GEN. BUTLER'S TRAITS.

The Poor Young Chairmaker's Fight for Fame and Wealth.

[From the New York Sun.]

"I fear no one and love but few," said the general in a speech some years ago. The first part of the sentence is said to be strictly true, but the general displays such kindness to those about him that the last part is doubted. The sense of fear seems to have been spared him. He sometimes appears timid about crossing a street crowded with passing vehicles, but if he is told that there is no danger, he will step abruptly into the most dangerous spot and begin to argue upon the risk there is of being run over. In returning from a court house last winter, dressed in a heavy overcoat that reached nearly to his heels, and shod in a pair of rubbers inside a pair of arctics, he was talking over the case he had been trying with another lawyer, when he slipped in a mass of slush at the curb and fell headlong to the pavement with such force that he seemed to have broken a bone. His companion, in trying to break his fall, was borne down by the heavy weight with which he had to deal and fell upon the general. He quickly arose, and fearing that General Butler had been fatally injured, asked in a quivering voice, "Are you hurt, general?" "Hurt," said General Butler, "no; when I fall I always fall like a meal sack. Now, as I was saying about the case—." He helped himself up and went on with his conversation.

General Butler's aversion is for newspapers and West Pointers. When he reached Newfoundland, on one of his yachting tours, and learned from Captain Haworth of the royal navy that there was not a newspaper in the province, he clapped his hands, comically rolled up his eyes and said: "Now, Lord, let Thy servant depart in peace." The popular conception of him, that he is a rough, coarse, and bullying man, with the epidermis of a rhinoceros, which conception seems to be a product of the caricaturists and his political detractors, appears to his friends in singular contrast with his gentleness, affection and consideration for others in his daily life. In public life they say he has had to deal with the rough side of the world and has fought with the same weapons used against him. The road he traveled from the time he was a poor boy, paying his way through college by making chairs for 30 cents a day to the time when he became a millionaire lawyer and manufacturer, with the largest practice of any lawyer outside of New York, has been one requiring a strong arm and a courageous front, for he has had the powerful Beacon Hill aristocracy sneering at him, its creatures slandering him, and its parasites swelling the cry against him. It is a secret in a narrow circle of his friends that since he hanged Montfort at New Orleans for pulling down the United States flag from the cupola of the courthouse, General Butler has cared for Montfort's widow as though she was a relative. The exigencies of the cruel period of the war made the taking of Montfort's life necessary, but General Butler took his family under his care, clearing off a mortgage upon the widow's home and obtained for her a position in one of the departments at Washington. Some time ago she was displaced. As soon as he heard of it he took next train for Washington, and did not return until she was reinstated. The widow and her children feel that no harm will come to them as long as General Butler lives.

GRANDPA AND LITTLE MAY.

Grandpa sits in his easy chair,
 Holding our baby May;
He sometimes talks and often sleeps,
 But not many words does he say.
May sometimes says: "A story do tell
 Of the days when you were a boy;
When you went to drive the cow with a bell,
 Along with your sister Floy."

"Well the cow is dead and her bell was sold,
 In the days long, long ago;
And Floy, she sleeps the last long sleep,
 Under the drifts of snow,
But little May, she takes her place,
 And comforts my lonely lot;
I thank the Lord for her sweet young face,
 And the joy that her love has brought."

The old man leaned in his easy chair,
 Lost in slumber deep;
And May, she patted his silvery hair,
 And tried awake to keep.
But after the little story was told,
 I looked again, and it made me weep—
His silver hair and May's curls of gold
 Lay mingled together and both were asleep.

MISS BRADDON'S "ROB ROY."

[London Saturday Review.]

Now, if the story of "Rob Roy" were all that had to be told, we at once admit that in the 32 pages which Miss Braddon allows herself it might have been done. But she is not content with telling the story; she alters it. She not only abridges Scott—she improves him. She recasts the plot, she suppresses whole characters, she corrects his Scotch, and she adds touches to his humor. To describe what she does there is need of a new word, and a new word must therefore be coined. She "Braddonizes" him. The great writer of whom we are all so proud, on whichever side of the Tweed we were born—on whichever side of the Atlantic we ought rather to say—who in our youth has cheated us of our hours of play, and who, as life advances, has many a time given us a blessed, if not a short, freedom from pain and troubles, has been turned into a vulgar ranter, who would deserve to be hissed off the boards of a booth in a country fair. As he is shown to us in this penny edition, he would disgrace even a penny theatre. It is, indeed, hard to avoid the belief that Miss Braddon has hashed a hash, and that she has gone not to "Rob Roy" the novel, but to "Rob Roy" in its dramatized form. There are more passages than one, as we shall presently show, which seem arranged with a view to the gods of the gallery. We scarcely know which excites our contempt more—her suppressions or her additions. At times we are more astonished at the folly which leads her to give but one line to Sir Hildebrand and all his elder sons; to reduce Andrew Fairservice to utter insignificance, to assign to Diana Vernon a part as petty as it is ridiculous, to pass over altogether the wretched creature Morris and his awful end in the waters of the lake, and to give just three lines to Rob Roy's escape at the ford. But before long our wonder is transferred to the barefaced impudence which leads a writer to try to add force to the great Sir Walter's plot and vivacity to his incidents, to improve on his humor and to correct his Scotch. That she makes the greatest blunders in the story is only what might be expected. She represents Sir Hildebrand and his sons as being arrested on suspicion of treasonable practices in the first chapter, before Frank has left Osbaldistone Hall for Glasgow. Her story opens with a ridiculous scene which for its folly would be a disgrace even to one of Miss Braddon's own novels.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* regards the row between Gladstone and Parnell over the enforcement of the land bill from this standpoint:

It is admitted that the Irish people are sufferers from a system of land monopoly, and Mr. Parnell commanded sympathy because there had been an approach to famine in Ireland, largely caused by atrocious landlordism. Now, it seems to us the situation has been changed. There is no famine, and the Gladstone land act is just coming into use. This law is one upon which much labor has been expended, and the good faith of Mr. Gladstone in forming and attempting to administer it is so clear that if peace and plenty are desirable in Ireland it should have a fair trial. At this juncture Mr. Parnell ceases to wear his mask of legality, and stirs up agitation of the most vindictive character. Is he in a condition to challenge a combat with the British army? Apparently not, for he went to prison without any disturbance, and the fact that he did so is mentioned as meritorious. If Mr. Parnell can not break the law effectively he should keep it faithfully, otherwise he becomes a man of many words whose capacity consists in getting himself into jail and others into forms of trouble harder to bear. It does not occur to us that money should be contributed in this country to get the poor people of Ireland into hopeless difficulty.

A MIDSUMMER SABBATH.

The following, I admit, is somewhat colored by the romancer's pen; how much, I leave the church-going people to decide.

It was a sultry, midsummer night. Not a breath of air stirred the leaves upon the willow tree that stood near my bedroom window. The stars twinkled brightly in the blue vault above, and another light, less bright, but not less steady, beamed a mild ray into my chamber window. It was the light from the minister's study. It was Saturday night, and all through the day I had been busy. For hours I had stood over the stove preparing dinner for the Sabbath, that we might keep that day as it was evidently intended we should, as a day of rest. Well, thought I, as I laid my weary head upon my pillow, I have been upon my feet all day, but I will rest to-morrow. Yes, it will be the Sabbath, and I know I have earned the right to rest. My mind was made up to stay at home from church, and read and rest.

But somehow, tired as I was, I could not sleep. The minister's student lamp seemed to shine right on my soul, and my conscience gave me many unpleasant thrusts. I could see him as he passed between the window and the light, with hands clasped behind him and head bowed low upon his breast; in meditative mood he walked back and forth the length of his little study. I watched him for some time, thinking what a godly man he was, how faithfully for years he had served his church every instant, in season and out of season, doing good to his fellowmen; and murmuring, "God bless our pastor, and give him souls for his hire," I floated into dreamland. Several hours later I awakened suddenly. The faithful servant of God was in the act of extinguishing the light before retiring. For hours he had prayed and labored over his sermon, but it was finished, and he too had earned the right to rest.

Morning came, hot and stifling. The mercury stood above ninety early in the forenoon. Not much church-going to-day thought I, as I looked out upon the brazen sky and the limp leaves, as they hung motionless upon the trees. As I said before, I did not intend going to church, but the minister's long vigil the night before, and his serious meditative mood decided me. As I walked along the street the pavement burned my feet and the hot air seemed suffocating. Passing along, I saw that many of the usual church-goers had decided to stay at home. Some of them were reclining under the spreading branches of the shade trees in their yards, beguiling the tedious hours with books and papers. Others sat at their parlor windows with fans, wooing the sluggish breeze, and many, in *deshabille*, peeped from behind the lattice of their chamber windows. On entering the church, I found the punctual old sexton had made it as inviting as possible. All the windows were thrown wide open, and the light softened by blinds with half-closed lattice, reminded me of the shady woods that were God's first temples.

The minister looked pale and careworn. His text was, "Be not deceived, God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that also shall he reap." He threw his whole soul into the discourse; warned and exhorted us, and at the close earnestly urged us to sow good seed, such as would bring forth much fruit for the Master's harvest. Tenderly and solemnly he invited us to come to Christ, to lay our burdens down, and find everlasting rest and peace at the feet of the blessed Redeemer. Although the day was warm, we heeded it not. While he was preaching, a gentle breeze as if from heaven floated in, lifting the curls from the pure brow of the minister's motherless daughter, playing hide-and-seek among the ringlets upon the white neck of a little girl in the pew before me, toyed with the muslin handkerchief around the shoulders of good Mother G——, lifted the veil from the sad face of the young widow, fanned the flushed cheek of the sleeping boy upon her knee, who would never know a father's love, fluttered the plumes on the stylish hat of the merchant's wife, rustled the leaves of the bible as it lay open upon the altar, and floating out of the window, set all the leaves to dancing upon the maple trees around the parson's door, and fanned, as with an angel's wing the pale brow of the one who was propped upon pillows near the window that he might hear the sweet songs of Zion that calm Sabbath morning, though he was not permitted to enter the sanctuary.

There were but few persons present. Old Sister Black and her family were absent. The pews of the Biglows and Woodses were empty. One little sleepy-headed boy represented the Brown family, and two little simpering girls were all to be seen of the Moore's numerous progeny. Old Mother Bland had gone to see her daughter's new baby. The Crosses rode off to a big baptizing some ten miles distant. The Woodsons dined at Farmer Gray's, they were going to have peaches and cream. Old Bro. Bland and his wife their son Joe and his wife, and their two babies, dined that day at a friend's, some three miles away. Several pairs of young ladies and gentlemen visited the lakes to see how they looked after the water from the river had receded, and did not return in time to attend divine service, so the minister preached to many empty benches that day.

"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Ah, shall we? If we shall reap, how very careful should we be of what we sow. "Let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not."

Reader, let us encourage our pastor by our serious and prayerful attention, for there is inspiration in a pair of attentive eyes, as he administers to us the Bread of Life in summer's heat and winter's cold, unmindful of self, and often weary and worn down by the labors of the previous week, laying his all upon God's altar, looking for little recompense in this world; but looking forward with joy to the time when he shall hear, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord."

AMERICAN PORK IN EUROPE.

The opposition to American pork in France, Germany and Switzerland, is daily becoming more pronounced, but as thinking, fair-minded people on both sides of the water know that the reasons given for this discrimination are unjust, the scientific gentlemen of these countries, to whom was given the task of determining the presence of parasites in American pork, are able to extract but a slight modicum of satisfaction, notwithstanding the fact that the governments have passed their official sanction upon their adverse reports and scheduled against this country. Believing that their countrymen were being unfairly treated, quite a number of American consuls and ministers have gallantly thrown the gauntlet before these paid scientists, and demonstrated that the position taken by the German government especially is wrong and unjustifiable. This agitation has been carried on in France and Switzerland as well, and with just as much determination, and it is certainly becoming a matter of humiliation to these foreign powers to be not only driven to the wall so far as argument is concerned, but also to have their chosen arbiters actually demolished on the question of scientific examination of meat. Not a trace of trichinosis has ever been found in the salted meats received from this side, and yet the embargo continues to be enforced. The action of the governments named is simply inexplicable, and is rapidly assuming the nature of international discourtesy. It is suggested that in order to compel recognition at the hands of these powers, the United States prohibit the importation of French and German wines on account of adulterations and the general injury which such wines must necessarily do to consumers in this country. Such a move as this would wind up foreign opposition to America's salted meats.

RETIREMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS.

[Washington Star.]

The subject of retirement in the army will be one of the first which will be brought to the attention of President Arthur. General McDowell, major general, will be one of the first officers to be retired. He is over 62 years of age, and would have been retired in place of General Ord had it not been for his personal relations with the late president. General Terry, who is a brigadier, will, in all probability, be promoted to major general to fill the vacancy caused by McDowell's retirement. General Terry is not a graduate of West Point. His promotion would be a compliment to the volunteer forces of the army during the late war. Quartermaster-General Meigs will be retired. Col. Rucker, of that department, who is father-in-law to General Sheridan, will be his first successor, as the programme now runs. Shortly after the latter's appointment he will retire, to be succeeded by Col. Ingalls, who is the friend of ex-President Grant. The latter's incumbency will also be short, he retiring at his own request. Then Col. Holabird, who is regarded as one of the ablest officers of the army, will be made quartermaster general. With him the quartermaster generalship will rest. In the medical department of the army Surgeon General Barnes will be retired. Col. Crane, next on the list to him, will be made surgeon general. In the pay department Paymaster General Brown will be put on the retired list, to be succeeded by Col. McClure. The changes as above will fill all the vacancies now existing on the retired list, but in their regular order. Colonels Benham, McComb and Thom, of the engineer corps will be retired.

THE JEWISH SABBATH.

A Movement to have its Observance Changed to Sunday.

A New York special to the Chicago *Tribune* says: The Jews in this city are agitating the propriety of holding their religious services on the Christian Sabbath instead of Saturday. It is estimated by leading Israelites that less than one-quarter of the Jews attend the Saturday services in the synagogue. The remainder attend no religious services of any kind. The whole trouble is, no doubt, as Rabbi Kohler very pointedly says: "Business proves stronger than religious duty. The Saturday attendance upon the synagogue is now made up almost wholly of old people, who have retained the old-fashioned notion that religion should take precedence of business, and men who have retired from active life, and lose no business advantages by attending the synagogue service on Saturday. This state of things is deplorable and

DISCOURAGING TO THE JEWISH RABBIS.

And for years an effort has been made to devise some plan which, first, should not outrage the feelings of the ultra orthodox of our church; and, second, which should enable the majority of Jews to attend to their religious duties without neglecting business. So far all such efforts have proved useless." Rabbi Kohler of the Liberal church, who has taken a leading part in this endeavor to get the Jews to attend even by the inauguration of Sunday services, says he would have services on both Saturday and Sunday, and in speaking on the subject says: "I have been led to this position by the conviction that it is impossible to draw all the Jews to the synagogues on Saturdays, and that if it were possible to do so it would be impolitic. This may seem to you to be a strange statement from a Jewish rabbi, but the more I study the question the more firmly I believe that any successful attempt to enforce a strict observance of our Sabbath among the Jews would lead to a New York Ghetto, a narrow life apart from the rest of the world. This is not what intelligent Jews want. Our business men tell me that they can not come to the synagogue Saturdays. Some of them are bankers and must be at their posts as a matter of necessity. Others are employed in government offices. Others are in the employment of Christians, or Jews who recognize no religious exigencies, and the fact that so many Jews pay no attention to our Sabbath encourages the others. To all these absentees I say, 'I admit that there is some reason in your excuses, but come on Sunday to the synagogue and I will hold a service for those who cannot come on Saturday.'" Rabbi Kohler began this work last winter, and finds that it works quite well. "The work moves," he says, "and the Jewish church with it."

MUTILATED COINS.

Where Most of Them Come from, and What They are Worth.

[New York Evening Post.]

A reporter of the *Evening Post* this morning asked James N. Sampson, the veteran detective employed at the sub-treasury, to what the government detectives attributed the sudden increase in the number of clipped and punched coins which has attracted so much attention of late. Mr. Sampson said that it was perfectly well known that nine-tenths of the punching was done in this city by Cubans. A number of coins were clamped together in a roll and in less time than it takes to write an account of it a hole is drilled through the whole lot. The value of silver obtained by punching a hole of usual size in a coin amounts to about one twenty-fifth of the value of the coin, so that for every roll of twenty-five quarter dollars the value of one quarter dollar is obtained in a moment by running a drill through the roll. Mr. Sampson says also that many of the punched coins come from Mexico and South America, where our silver coins circulate freely, and rarely escape mutilation. Several attempts have been made of late years to break up the systematic punching of coins, but with little success. Only two convictions for the offence have been made in ten years.

Mr. Sampson remarked that while the business of punching and filing coins was almost wholly in the hands of the Cubans, the business of sweating gold coins by shaking them up in a buckskin bag is attributed by the detectives to the denizens of Chatham street. By shaking a bag containing one hundred eagles for three hours the result in gold dust will be worth twenty dollars.

Mr. Floyd, the chief clerk of the assay office, said that the government rules relating to light-weight coins were defective, and tended to keep such coins in circulation. When a gold coin less than twenty years old is abraded to more than one-half per cent. of its value, it is stamped with an "L" at the sub-treasury and returned to whoever offers it, instead of being sent to the mint. The object is to force the holder to take it to the assay office or mint to be sold at its real value, instead of which it goes into circulation again. The trouble is that congress has never made any provision for redeeming mutilated or even abraded coin. Many persons think that all pieces that have been worn down beyond recognition in actual service should be redeemed at par. The difficulty is to tell when a piece has been worn smooth through use or brought to that condition by sweating or other artificial means. Mr. Floyd considers that the mutilation of silver coins does not need government interference, because, unlike the abrasion of gold, the mutilation of a silver coin can be detected at once and it rests with the public to drive such coins out of circulation.

Ingersoll's Attacks.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Bob Ingersoll, with his epigrams and assaults on christianity, is much in the place of a quack medicine advertiser who paints his puffs on every high place and by every grove. He disfigures the landscape and he may disturb the serenity of many, but the everlasting hills stand firm, and their foundations are not at all reached by his paint brush.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that the development of the south is proceeding at a rate which few persons can comprehend. Immigration and capital, which have been pouring into the southern states in an ever increasing stream since 1876, are now actively employed in numberless productive enterprises, and business is therefore necessarily largely increased, and this increase will continue indefinitely.

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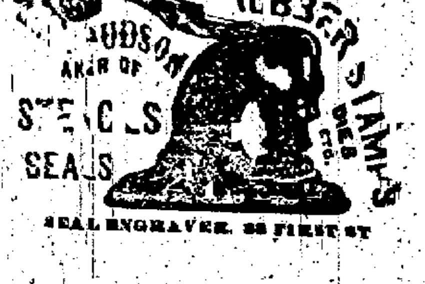

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